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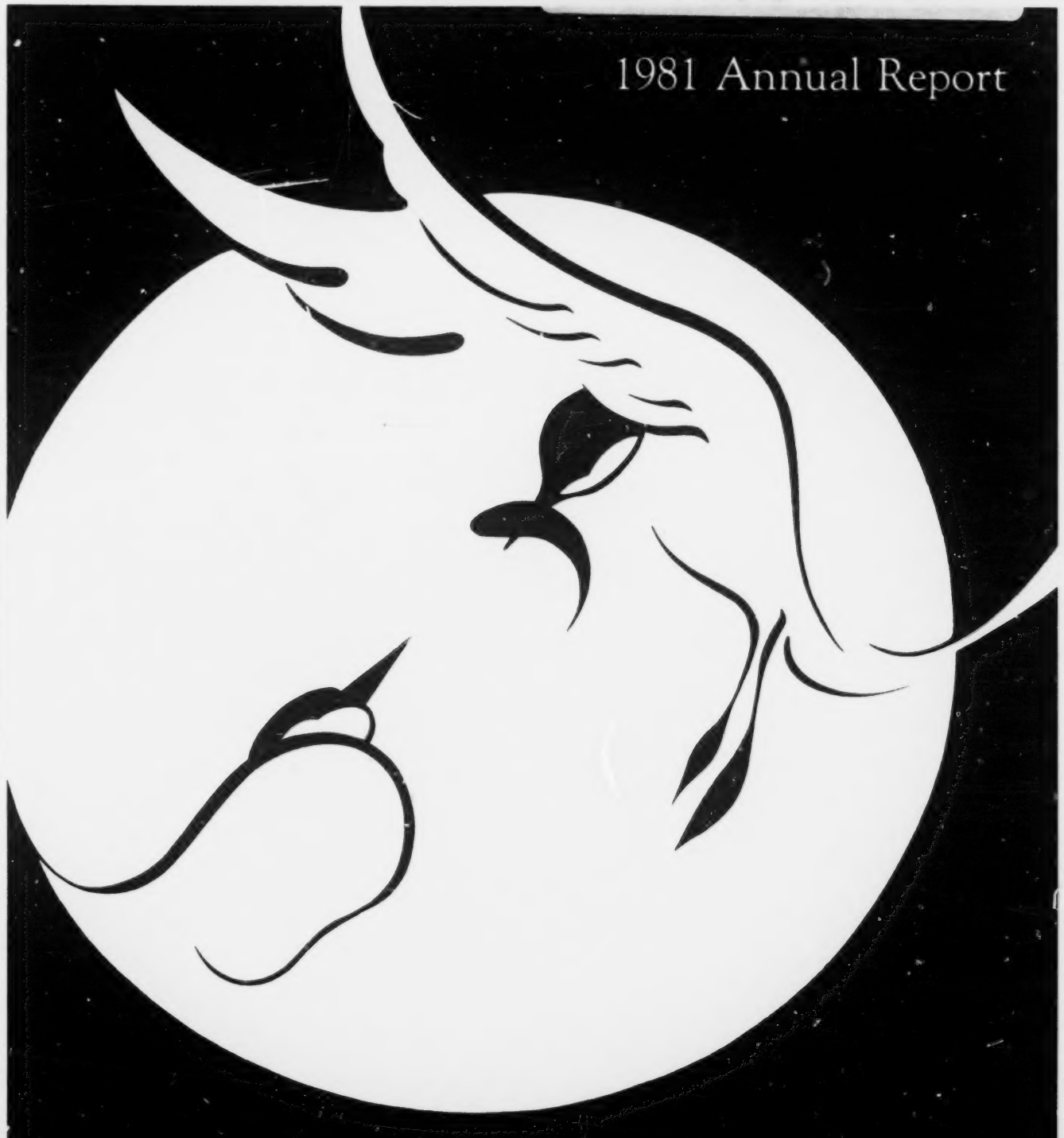
1981 Annual Report



Alaska Court System

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

Alaska Court System

State of Alaska

303 "K" STREET
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA
99501

ARTHUR H. SNOWDEN II
ADMINISTRATIVE DIRECTOR

(907) 274-8611

February 11, 1982

THE HONORABLE CHIEF JUSTICE
AND JUSTICES OF THE ALASKA SUPREME COURT

It is my pleasure to transmit the 1981 Annual Report for the Alaska Court System. This report covers the operations of the supreme court, the court of appeals, the trial courts and the administrative office.

I wish again to thank the many judicial officers and clerks of the appellate and trial courts for their cooperation in reporting judicial statistics to this office.

I also want to thank Alaskan artist Claire Johannson for permitting us to reproduce one of her prints on the cover of this report.

Respectfully submitted,

Arthur H. Snowden II

Arthur H. Snowden, II
Administrative Director

INTRODUCTION

There are four levels of courts in the Alaska Court System, consisting of two appellate courts, the supreme court and the court of appeals, and a two-tiered trial court - the superior and district courts. The judiciary is a unified and centrally administered system, totally funded by the state with no county or municipal involvement. The supreme court is charged with the responsibility of administering the statewide judicial system. While the supreme court maintains ultimate control over the administrative policies of the court, most administrative matters are delegated to the administrative director and his staff.

This annual report marks a change in publication policy for the Alaska Court System. Earlier annual reports reflected court system activity based on the previous calendar year. This and subsequent annual reports will provide court caseload statistics and fiscal information on a fiscal year basis (July 1 to June 30). The changeover to a fiscal year reporting period was made so that the reporting cycle of the court system would coincide with the annual budgeting and legislative cycle.

The various sections of the annual report discuss the activities of the appellate and trial courts: their organization, jurisdiction, caseloads and other information. Other sections discuss the activities of the administrative office of the Alaska Court System and include reports on its budget and fiscal affairs, capital projects and improvements, and developments in the state law library system throughout Alaska. A special reports section is also included. This section contains individual reports on increased automation and data processing applications throughout the court system, public information efforts of the administrative office of the courts, developments regarding the use of cameras in the courtrooms, and the planning and design of the Anchorage courthouse addition. Finally, the annual report contains a statistical supplement with a complete set of data for the appellate and trial courts during the 1980-81 fiscal year. A glossary explaining many of the terms used in the annual report is provided at the end of the report.

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Supreme Court Members. Front row (left to right): Justice Jay A. Rabinowitz; Chief Justice Edmond W. Burke; Justice Roger G. Connor. Back row: Justice Warren W. Matthews; Justice Allen T. Compton.

APPELLATE COURTS

The Appellate Courts of the State of Alaska consist of a five member supreme court and a three member court of appeals. The supreme court was established by the Alaska Constitution in 1959. The court of appeals was created by the Alaska Legislature in 1980.

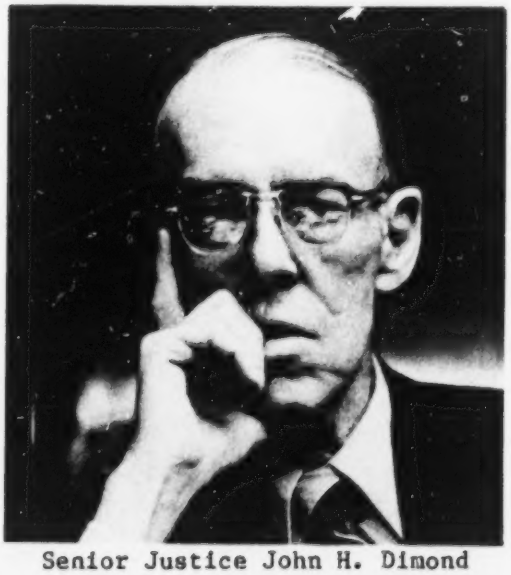
THE SUPREME COURT

Members

As of December 31, 1981, the justices comprising the supreme court were as follows:

	Years on Supreme Court
Chief Justice Edmond W. Burke Anchorage	7
Justice Jay A. Rabinowitz Fairbanks	17
Justice Roger G. Connor Anchorage	13
Justice Warren W. Matthews Anchorage	5
Justice Allen T. Compton Juneau	1

Edmond W. Burke became the new chief justice of the Alaska Supreme Court in October of 1981, following a unanimous vote of the five justices. Burke will serve as Alaska's chief justice until October of 1984. Prior to becoming a supreme court justice, Burke served as an Anchorage and Kodiak superior court judge for five years. Prior to that Burke was an assistant attorney general and an assistant district attorney. Chief Justice Burke took over from Chief Justice Jay A. Rabinowitz who completed his second term as chief justice.



Senior Justice John H. Dimond

Senior Justice John H. Dimond, who retired in 1971, was recalled to full-time service for 10-1/2 months during the 1980-81 fiscal year. Justice Dimond, who was a member of the original supreme court, normally returns to full-time service on the court for six months every year. He served for a longer period during 1980-81 because one seat on the supreme court was vacant from August 1980 to January 1981.

In addition to Justice Dimond's contribution, on 63 occasions during fiscal year 80-81 Chief Justice Jay Rabinowitz designated a judge of the court of appeals or superior court to serve as a supreme court justice pro tempore when one or more of the justices were either disqualified or unavailable to hear a case. Seventeen different judges received at least one such pro tempore assignment to the supreme court.

THE COURT OF APPEALS

Members

As of December 31, 1981, the judges comprising the court of appeals were as follows:

	Years on Court of Appeals
Chief Judge Alex O. Bryner	1-1/2
Judge James K. Singleton	1-1/2
Judge Robert G. Coats	1-1/2

On 31 occasions during fiscal year 80-81, Chief Justice Jay Rabinowitz designated a justice of the supreme court or a judge of the superior or district court to serve as a court of appeals judge pro tempore when one or more of the judges were either disqualified or unavailable

Court of Appeals Members. Left to right: Judge James K. Singleton; Chief Judge Alex O. Bryner; Judge Robert G. Coats.

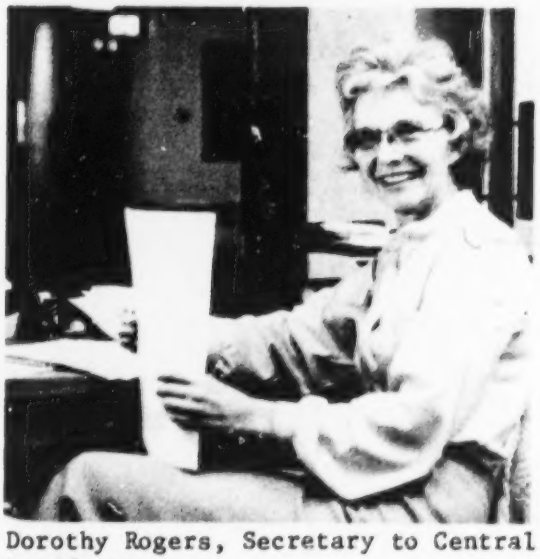
to hear a case. Seventeen different judges received at least one such pro tempore assignment to the court of appeals.

Appellate Court Organization and Jurisdiction

During 1980 the appellate structure of Alaska's courts changed dramatically with the establishment of the court of appeals. The Alaska Legislature created the court of appeals to relieve the supreme court of some of its steadily increasing caseload. The court of appeals commenced operation in mid-September of 1980.

The supreme court retained its ultimate authority in all cases, yet concentrated its attention on civil appellate matters. The court of appeals was given authority in criminal and quasi criminal matters (for example, juvenile delinquency, probation and habeas corpus cases). The supreme court has discretion in criminal cases to grant or deny requests to review decisions of the court of appeals. The supreme court may also take jurisdiction of a criminal case pending before the court of appeals if the court of appeals certifies that the case involves a significant question of constitutional law or an issue of substantial public interest.

District court judgments in misdemeanor criminal cases may be appealed either to the superior court or directly to the court of appeals, at the appellant's (either the defendant or the prosecutor) option. The defendant who appeals his case from the district to the superior court can ask the court of appeals to review the superior court decision. However, the court of appeals may refuse to hear the appeal. If the defendant appeals a district court judgment directly to



Dorothy Rogers, Secretary to Central Staff Attorneys

the court of appeals, bypassing the superior court, the court of appeals must hear the appeal.

The combined jurisdiction of the state's two appellate courts is broader than the pre-1980 jurisdiction of the supreme court, since for the first time district court criminal decisions may be appealed directly to the court of appeals, bypassing the superior court. Under the old legislation, the supreme court had jurisdiction in such cases only after the case had been reviewed by the superior court.

Court of Appeals Chief Judge Alex O. Bryner

COMBINED APPELLATE COURT CASELOAD ACTIVITY

Filings

Table 1 shows that there was a substantial increase in the number of appellate court filings during FY 80-81, as compared to calendar year 1979. Table 1 refers to the filings in both appellate courts. There were 15% more appellate court filings in FY 80-81 than in calendar year 1979. The growth in appellate court filings has resulted from an increase in criminal rather than civil appellate filings. During FY 80-81 a total of 249 criminal and sentence appeals were filed in the appellate courts. That was 44% more than during calendar year 1979. The increase has been primarily due to a rise in the number of criminal merit appeals, although the number of sentence appeals has grown slightly.

There were 196 merit appeals in the supreme court and the court of appeals combined in FY 80-81. That was 47% more than the 133 merit appeals reported when only the supreme court was in operation during calendar year 1979. There were 53 sentence appeals reported in the supreme court and the court of appeals combined during FY 80-81. (Some sentence appeals were filed in the supreme court prior to the time the court of appeals commenced operations.) That was 33% more than the 40 sentence appeals reported for calendar year 1979 when only the supreme court was in operation. The significant growth in combined appellate court filings was caused by several factors.

First, the law creating the court of appeals permitted district court misdemeanors to be appealed directly to an appellate court for the first time. Seventy-five cases, almost 10% of the combined appellate court filings for FY 80-81, were direct appeals of district court misdemeanors to the court of appeals.

Secondly, there has been a slight increase in the number of trial court felony dispositions. As the number of criminal dispositions in the state's superior courts increases, the number of criminal appeals in the appellate courts also increases. During FY 80-81 felony filings in the trial courts were up by more than 70% over calendar year

1979. Some of this growth in the number of criminal cases has yet to reach the appellate courts.

Adding to the growth in the number of appellate court filings was an increase in the number of petitions for review. During FY 80-81 a total of 176 petitions were filed in the appellate courts. That was 25% more than the 141 petitions for review reported for calendar year 1979 when only the supreme court was in operation.

Dispositions

The court of appeals commenced operations in mid-September of 1980. Due to the inherent start-up obstacles for any new court, the court of appeals disposed of only 18 cases during 1980. However, during the second half of the fiscal year, the court of appeals disposed of 100 cases. As a result, the two appellate courts disposed of 8% more cases in FY 80-81 than the supreme court alone did in calendar year 1979. (See Table 1.)

Pending Cases

There were 739 cases pending in the combined appellate courts as of June 30, 1981. That was the greatest number of open appellate court files in state history and 14% more than at the end of calendar year 1979.

Geographic Origin of Cases Pending in the Appellate Courts

As shown in Table 2 Kenai and Kodiak are starting to replace southeastern Alaska as the third highest volume area for matters pending in the Alaska appellate courts. Anchorage accounts for 51% of all appellate court filings while Fairbanks accounts for 24% of all appellate court filings.

It is also interesting to note that civil appellate court filings dominate in Anchorage, Fairbanks, Kodiak and southeastern Alaska, while criminal appellate filings dominate in Bethel and Kenai.

I. SUPREME COURT

Supreme Court Filings

Four hundred ninety-three matters were either filed or reinstated in the supreme court during fiscal year 80-81. (Hereafter, all references to "filings" include both new filings and reinstatements of cases previously closed. There were 484 new filings and nine cases reinstated during FY 80-81.)

The reason for the large drop in the number of supreme court filings was, of course, that the court of appeals began taking appellate filings for criminal matters. There were 31 criminal appeals and 17 sentence appeals filed in the supreme court during FY 80-81 prior to the establishment of the court of appeals. Most of these cases were later transferred to the court of appeals.

Supreme Court Justice Allen T. Compton

TABLE 1

APPELLATE COURT ACTIVITY

	Supreme Court Calendar 1979	Court of Appeals & Supreme Court Calendar 1980	Court of Appeals & Supreme Court FY 1980 - 1981
Filings*	656	641	755
Dispositions	634	604	686
Pending At End Of Period	646	683	739

FILINGS OF CRIMINAL APPEALS

	Supreme Court Calendar 1979	Court of Appeals & Supreme Court Calendar 1980	Court of Appeals & Supreme Court FY 1980 - 1981
Merits Appeals	133	139	196
Sentence Appeals	40	67	53
Total Appeals	173	206	249

*Filings include cases that have been reinstated.

TABLE 2

SUPREME COURT FILINGS
1976 - FY 80/81

	1976	1977	1978	1979	FY 80/81
Filings:					
Appeals					
Civil	214	251	256	305	301
Criminal	120	156	135	133	31
Sentence	32	63	56	40	17
TOTAL APPEALS	366	470	447	478	349
Petitions for Review	86	126	156	141	120
Original Applications	16	17	27	37	24
TOTAL	468	613	630	656	493

TABLE 3
GEOGRAPHIC ORIGIN OF PENDING CASES
AS OF JUNE 30, 1981*

	Appellate Courts Combined		Supreme Court		Court of Appeals	
		% of total		% of total		% of total
Juneau	27		20		7	
Ketchikan	21		13		8	
Sitka	13		8		5	
Total First District	61	(8%)	41	(10%)	20	(6%)
Nome	5		1		4	
Kotzebue	1		1		0	
Bethel	17		3		14	
Total Second District	23	(3%)	5	(1%)	18	(6%)
Anchorage	374	(51%)	225	(54%)	149	(46%)
Kenai	38		8		30	
Kodiak	28		17		11	
Homer	9		8		1	
Valdez	3		3		0	
Palmer	2		1		1	
Cordova	2		1		1	
Unalaska	2		1		1	
Seward	2		0		2	
Glennallen	1		0		1	
Dillingham	1		0		1	
Naknek	3		0		3	
Total Third District	465	(63%)	264	(63%)	201	(63%)
Fairbanks	180	(24%)	103		77	
Barrow	8		5		3	
Fort Yukon	1		0		1	
Healy	1		0		1	
Total Fourth District	190	(26%)	108	(26%)	82	(25%)
STATE TOTALS	739		418		321	

*For statistical purposes, Bethel is included in the second judicial district although technically, it is still part of the fourth judicial district.

During FY 80-81 the number of civil appeal filings in the supreme court was about the same as during calendar year 1979. However, this stabilization of civil appeal filings in the supreme court may be only temporary. The total numer of civil dispositions in the state's superior courts rose almost 20% during FY 80-81 as compared to calendar year 1979. In addition, the percentage increase for those types of civil cases which generate the most appeals rose by 43%. The increase in civil dispositions is likely to result in an increase in supreme court filings.

TABLE 4

SUPREME COURT DISPOSITIONS*
1976 - FY 80/81

	1976	1977	1978	1979	FY 80/81
APPEALS					
Civil	141	201	225	254	264
Criminal	67	88	131	139	104
Sentence	33	40	43	55	32
TOTAL	241	329	399	448	400
Petitions for Review	82	103	136	150	146
Original Applications	12	18	25	36	22
TOTAL DISPOSITIONS	335	450	560	634	568
Type of Disposition					
On Merits	148	231	302	338	348
Petition for Review or Original Application Denied	52	67	99	100	88
Dismissals	135	152	159	196	132
TOTAL DISPOSITIONS	335	450	560	634	568
Opinions Published*	142	189	237	234	263
Memorandum Opinion and Judgments	0	0	15	38	19

*Full opinions published in the Pacific Reporter.

In summary, because of the establishment of the court of appeals to hear criminal appellate matters and because of the temporary stabilization of civil appellate filings, the substantial growth in supreme court filings has slowed.

Supreme Court Dispositions

As seen in Table 4 the total number of dispositions in the Alaska Supreme Court dropped by 10% in FY 80-81 compared to calendar year 1979. This was a result of the court of appeals taking over all criminal matters. However, during FY 80-81, the supreme court disposed of 264 civil appeals, more than any other year in its history. The supreme court also published 263 opinions in the Pacific Reporter during FY 80-81, more than any other 12-month period in its history.

TABLE 5

SUPREME COURT CASES PENDING
1976 - FY 80/81

	1976	1977	1978	1979	FY 80/81
Appeals					
Civil	218	268	297	346	366
Criminal	132	200	209	200	13
Sentence	16	39	51	39	1
TOTAL	366	507	557	585	380
Petitions for Review	20	43	61	54	28
Original Applications	5	4	6	7	10
TOTAL CASES PENDING	391	554	624	646	418

Supreme Court Pending Cases

As shown in Table 5, as of June 30, 1981, there were 418 cases pending in the supreme court. That was a drop of 35% from the end of calendar year 1979 and the lowest number of pending cases since 1976. This decrease was the result of the court of appeals handling criminal cases.

Time Period for Disposition of Cases

The average length of time for disposition of a civil appeal by the supreme court rose from 609 days for cases decided in calendar year 1979 to 657 days for cases decided during the 1980-81 fiscal year. Six hundred fifty-seven days amounts to a year and 9-1/2 months. Most of the increase was in the time that a draft opinion or MO&J was circulating among the members of the court; this period increased from 107 to 153 days, coinciding with an increased number of such circulating drafts. Since the number of circulating drafts peaked during this time, just before the effects of the organization of the court of appeals began to be felt, it can be presumed that the length of time under submission has peaked also and will fall in future sets of statistics.

TABLE 6

ALASKA SUPREME COURT
AVERAGE TIME TO DISPOSITION (IN DAYS) BY STAGE OF PROCESSING

For Cases Closed by Opinion or MO&J and Mandate

	FY 1980-81			1979			1978		
	Civil Appeals	Criminal Appeals	Sentence Appeals	Civil Appeals	Criminal Appeals	Sentence Appeals	Civil Appeals	Criminal Appeals	Sentence Appeals
Notice of Appeal to Record Certification	96	142	54	104	124	64	99	124	60
Record Certification to Last Brief	147	199	87	145	195	93	123	173	69
Last Brief to Argument or Submission	91	77	55	89	73	11	71	72	6
Argument or Submission to Circulation of Draft Opinion or Recommendation	137	173	143	130	125	129	126	145	130
Circulation of Draft Opinion or Recommendation to Publication	153	129	154	107	62	87	99	83	79
Publication to Closing	33	17	13	34	20	11	21	15	14
Average Time to Disposition	657	737	506	609	599	395	539	612	358
Shortest Total Number of Days	193	215	351	214	108	220	26	41	130
Longest Total Number of Days	1,492	1,417	735	1,408	1,803	722	874	1,126	724
Number of Cases Averaged	(180)	(93)	(23)	(139)	(107)	(38)	(103)	(93)	(31)

TABLE 7

COURT OF APPEALS
FILINGS AND TRANSFERS FROM SUPREME COURT
FY 80/81

	FY 80/81	Transfers From Supreme Court	Total
Appeals			
Merit Appeals:			
Direct from Superior Court	96	112	208
Direct from District Court	59	0	59
From District Court via Superior Court	10	27	37
	165	139	304
Sentence Appeals:			
Direct from Superior Court	32	35	67
Direct from District Court	3	0	3
From District Court via Superior Court	1	1	2
	36	36	72
Total Appeals	201	175	376
Petitions for Review:			
Direct from Superior Court	26	2	28
Direct from District Court	13	0	13
From District Court via Superior Court	17	0	17
Total Petitions for Review	56	2	58
Original Applications	5	0	5
Totals	262	177	439

II. COURT OF APPEALS

Filings Transferred from the Supreme Court

As Table 7 reveals, 177 cases were transferred from the supreme court to the court of appeals in September of 1980. Sixty-one of these were ready for submission, eight had been stayed or were otherwise inactive, while 107 were awaiting briefs or records and were not yet ready for judicial action.

New Filings

During FY 80-81 262 new criminal matters were either filed or reinstated in the court of appeals. (Hereafter all references to "filings" include both new filings and reinstatements of cases previously closed. During FY 80-81 there was only one case reinstated in the court of appeals.) As Table 7 shows there were 201 criminal appeals filed, along with 56 petitions for review, and five original applications. The new criminal appeal

TABLE 8

COURT OF APPEALS DISPOSITIONS
9/80 - 6/30/81

	Direct from Superior	Direct from District	From District Via Superior	Total
Appeals:				
Merit	29	6	14	49
Sentence	24	0	1	25
Total Appeals	53	6	15	74
Petitions for Review	23	9	8	40
Original Applications	N/A	N/A	N/A	4
Total Dispositions	76	15	23	118

Type of Dispositions	
Total on Merits	48
Petition for Review or Original Applications Denied	30
Dismissals	40
Total Not On Merits	70
Total Dispositions	118
Opinions Published	29
Memorandum Opionions and Judgments and Summary Dispositions	25

filings consisted of 165 merit appeals and 36 sentence appeals.

Table 7 breaks down the FY 80-81 court of appeals case filings according to the manner in which the case was appealed. It should be noted that 62 appeals and 13 petitions for review or hearing were filed in the court of appeals directly from the district court. These direct filings from the district court comprised 29% of all the new, non-transferred court of appeals filings during FY 80-81.

The new law allows a criminal case to be referred to the supreme court without making a decision, if the court of appeals decides that the case is of overriding public interest. The supreme court has discretion to accept or reject these. An unsuccessful appellant may also ask the supreme court to review an appellate court decision. The supreme court also has the discretion to accept or reject these. During FY 80-81 the court of appeals did not refer any criminal case on to the supreme

TABLE 9

COURT OF APPEALS PENDING CASES
End of FY 80/81

	Direct from Superior Court	Direct from District Court	From District Via Superior Court	Total
Appeals				
Merit	179	53	23	255
Sentence	43	3	1	47
Total Appeals	222	56	24	302
Petitions	5	4	9	18
Original Applications	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total Pending Cases	227	60	33	321

court, nor did the supreme court grant any appellant's request for review of a decision made by the court of appeals.

Court of Appeals Dispositions

As Table 8 indicates, the court of appeals disposed of a total of 118 cases during FY 80-81, including 74 criminal and sentence appeals, 40 petitions for review and four original applications. Thirteen percent of those dispositions were for matters appealed directly from the district court. The rest were for cases which were appealed either directly from the superior court or from the district court via the superior court. Twenty-nine court of appeals opinions were published in the Pacific Reporter, while 25 other cases were decided on the merits in unpublished memorandum decisions and judgments and summary dispositions.

Pending Cases in the Court of Appeals

As Table 9 shows, at the end of FY 80-81 there were 321 cases pending in the court of appeals. Sixty of those cases were matters which came directly from the district court. This is almost one fifth of all the pending matters in the court of appeals.

TABLE 10

ALASKA COURT OF APPEALS
AVERAGE TIME TO DISPOSITIONS (IN DAYS) BY STAGE OF PROCESSING

For Cases Closed by Opinion or Unpublished Disposition on the Merits

FY 1980/81

	Felony Merit Appeals	Misdemeanor Merit Appeals	Felony Sentence Appeals*
Notice of Appeal to Record Certification	78	30	23
Record Certification to Last Brief	173	141	81
Last Brief to Argument or Submission	115	89	79
Argument or Submission to Circulation of Draft Opinion or Recommendation	55	66	57
Circulation of Draft Opinion or Recommendation to Publication	51	57	68
Publication to Closing	17	18	16
Average Time to Disposition	489	401	324
Shortest Total Number of Days	310	309	166
Longest Total Number of Days	682	731	559
Number of Cases Averaged	(16)	(10)	(12)

*The court did not decide any misdemeanor sentence appeals on the merits during this period.

Unalaska Magistrate Vernon Halter and Attorney David L. Monson

PERSPECTIVE OF ALASKA JUSTICE

Since Alaska became a state in 1959, the Alaska Court System and the criminal justice community have faced numerous unique challenges in delivering judicial services to citizens spread throughout the state's 566,000 square miles. The first challenge is the state's physical size and demographic patterns. The 1980 U.S. Census revealed that almost two thirds of the state's 400,481 total population resides in the metropolitan areas of Anchorage, Fairbanks and Juneau. The remaining populace is widely dispersed throughout smaller cities and villages. These stretch from the communities of Ketchikan and Hydaburg in the southeastern panhandle, north and west 1,300 miles to Barrow and Wainwright on the Arctic Ocean, and south and west nearly 1,500 miles to the outermost islands of the Aleutian Chain.

In addition to the three major cities, Anchorage, Fairbanks and Juneau, only 19 communities within this huge expanse have populations which exceed 1500 people. These 19 communities have an average population of 3200 people. Approximately 60% of the state's native population resides in more than 150 small towns and villages outside these larger communities. Inhabiting these scattered communities are approximately 38,000 Indian, Eskimos and Aleuts, whose diverse culture and history differ significantly from the Anglo-American concepts of jurisprudence practiced in the urban areas. A state superior court judge often serves many small towns and villages throughout a large area. In addition, magistrates are located in many communities.

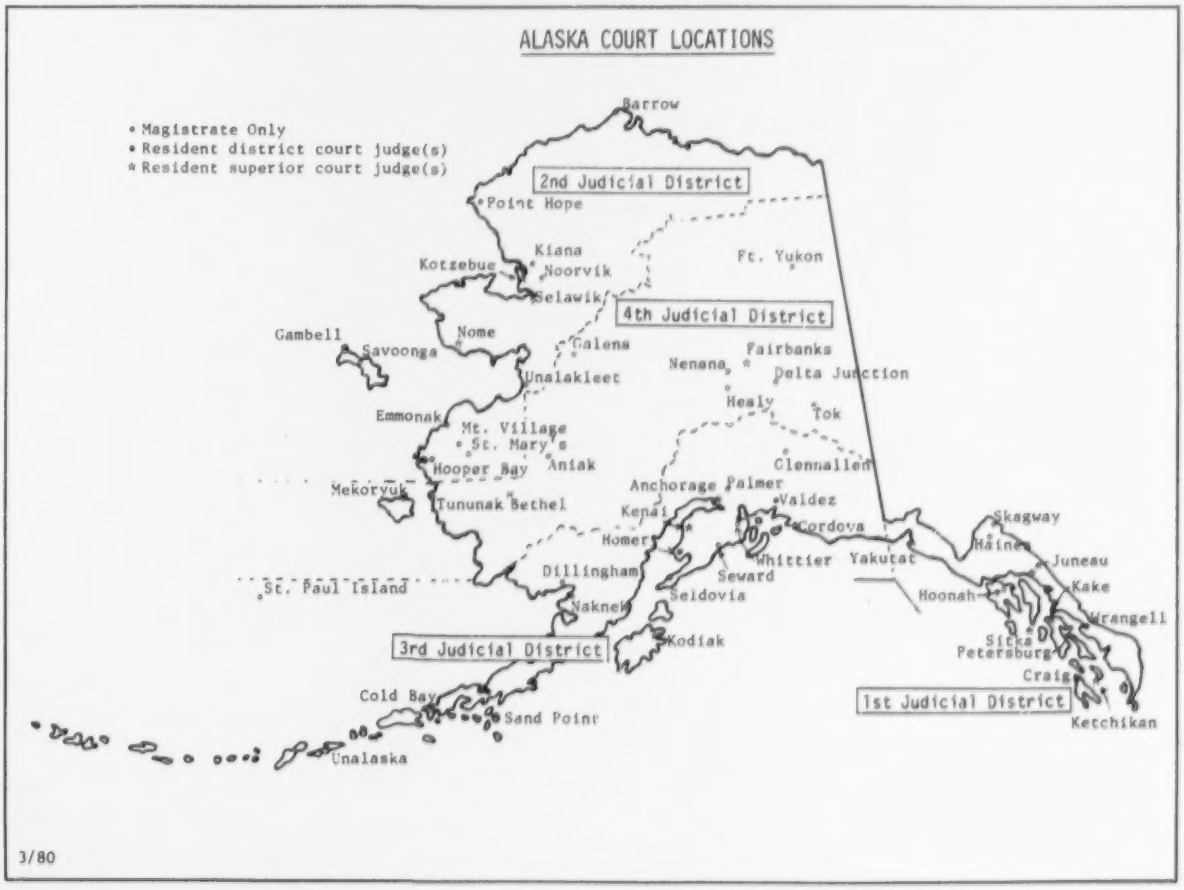
The second challenge to the efficient delivery of judicial services is the lack of adequate

transporation and communication to many areas within the state. Alaska may have more communities which are inaccessible by any road system than the rest of the states combined. Fewer than a dozen of the rural villages are linked with the state's limited road network or the 540-mile Alaska Railroad. Access to other villages is by air or seasonally by boat, snowmobile or dog team. Because of the effects of freezing and thawing on landing strips, many villages are inaccessible by air in the fall and spring.

Despite great advances during the past few years, the communications network within Alaska remains limited in some parts of the state. Direct telephone service has just recently been established with most of the small outlying villages. However, many of these villages only have one telephone serving the entire community. Local telephone exchanges have been established in only about one-fourth of these villages.

The administration of the trial courts is divided into four judicial districts. The judicial districts serve as regional units for administration and define boundaries for purposes of venue and judicial retention elections. In 1974 the supreme court established two separate judicial service areas for the Bethel and Barrow areas. These service areas were made up of portions of the Second and Fourth Districts.

Each judicial district is administered by a presiding judge, and all districts have an area court administrator. Administration of the first judicial district is located in Juneau. The second



judicial district, which includes the Nome and Kotzebue courts, receives its administrative support from Anchorage, as does the Bethel service area. Anchorage is the largest court in the state and serves as headquarters for the third judicial district. Fairbanks is the administrative center for the fourth judicial district as well as the Barrow service area.

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Administration

The first judicial district experienced a change in leadership when Ted Moninski, the area court administrator, accepted the position of deputy director for the Alaska Public Utilities Commission in June of this year. Replacing Ted is Patrick L. Aloia, former area court administrator for the fourth judicial district from 1975 through 1981. He assumed his administrative duties in Juneau on July 6, 1981.

Judicial Changes

Roger W. Pegues, supervising attorney for the attorney general's office, was appointed by Governor Jay Hammond to the superior court bench and began his judicial duties August 3, 1981. Judge Pegues replaced Judge Allen T. Compton who was appointed as justice to the Alaska Supreme Court on December 12, 1980.

Walter L. Carpeneti was appointed by Governor Jay Hammond on October 15, 1981, to the superior court bench and was officially sworn in on January 8, 1982. He is replacing Judge Thomas B. Stewart who retired December 4, 1981, after fifteen years of service in the superior court.

Juneau

A reorganization of the clerk's office began July 20, 1981. Approximately four thousand closed out criminal and civil case filings were reorganized pending microfilming that is tentatively scheduled to begin in the spring of 1982. This move substantially increased the usable area in the clerk's office.

Those people asked to serve as jurors in the trial courts will receive an introduction to jury service through a film entitled "...And Justice For All." This film was purchased by the court system in an effort to assist perspective jurors in understanding the process of jury selection. The area court administrator's office plans to utilize a number of media educational programs over the next few years to assist the public in developing a better awareness of their role in the court system.

Ketchikan

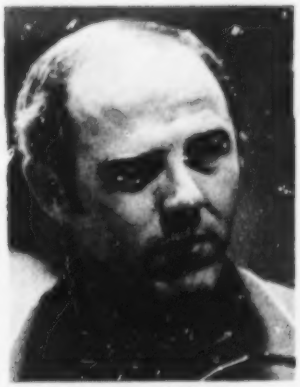
Judge Thomas E. Schulz was named presiding judge of the first judicial district on November 15, 1981. He has served on the superior court bench in Ketchikan since January 1, 1974.

Sitka

Superior Court Judge Duane K. Craske was renamed as training judge for the first judicial district magistrates. Judge Craske co-chaired the district-wide magistrates training conference in October of last year. His training responsibilities have taken him to all ten magistrate locations throughout Southeast Alaska during the year.

Superior Court Judges

Thomas B. Stewart
Juneau



Thomas E. Schulz
Ketchikan

Duane Craske
Sitka

District Court Judges

Gerald O. Williams
Juneau

H. C. Keene, Jr.
Ketchikan

Robin Taylor
Wrangell

Wrangell

The Wrangell court acquired approximately 380 square feet in an updated agreement with the federal authorities. The court, housed in the federal building in Wrangell, was in dire need of expansion. The new space will house the court's library, and the prior library area will become Judge Robin L. Taylor's chambers. This will allow the clerk's office to expand.

Petersburg

The Petersburg court facility acquired approximately 400 square feet on its current lease this year. The facility now has an adequate area to accommodate the public.

Magistrates

A survey is being conducted by the area court administrator's office to address current and future needs of all magistrate courts throughout the first judicial district. Space needs, support staff requirements, and equipment needs will be correlated and systematically addressed in an effort to improve the condition and level of service offered in each of the 12 magistrate locations in this district.

SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Administration

The second judicial district has experienced several significant organizational/operational changes during the year. Two new superior court judges (Nome and Kotzebue) assumed their judicial responsibilities, Bethel service district was transferred from the fourth to the second judicial district, and the part-time position of area court administrator was established. As a result of these changes, Nome was established as the central location for the second judicial district. Activities such as administration, preparation of transcripts and reassignment of conflict/disqualifications are handled by the presiding judge in Nome. An effort has been undertaken during the year to improve the facilities and equipment at each superior court location. A similar effort will be initiated during 1982 for magistrate locations. Operational improvements through the use of automated equipment, microfilm, facsimile transmittal and advances in the area of communications are planned for 1982.

Superior Court Judges

Charles R. Tunley
Nome

Paul Jones
Kotzebue

Superior Court Judge

Christopher Cooke
Bethel

Nome

Judge Charles Tunley assumed his duties in Nome during the first quarter of 1981. Judge Tunley was subsequently appointed presiding judge for the second judicial district. Due to the caseload in Nome, a magistrate position was added in late 1981. The establishment of this position provided additional judicial services to the Nome area.

Kotzebue

In early 1981 Kotzebue became operational as a superior court, resulting in additional space requirements. In late 1981, due to the relocation of other non-court agencies, additional space became available for a grand jury/magistrate hearing room. This project is scheduled for completion in early 1982.

Bethel

In August of 1981 administrative responsibility for the Bethel service district was transferred to the second judicial district. In addition, the experimental position of acting district court judge was established. The purpose of this position was to provide more judicial services to the village areas.

THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Judicial Changes

Judge James A. Hanson of Kenai announced his retirement and Charles K. Cranston was appointed to replace him. Judge Cranston was sworn in January 5, 1982.

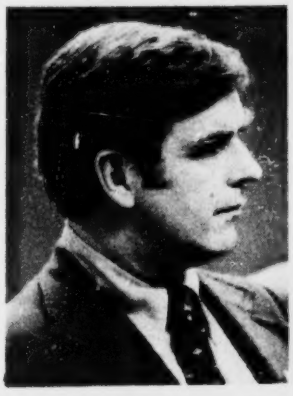
Superior Court Judges

Ralph E. Moody
Anchorage

S. J. Buckalew
Anchorage

Victor Carlson
Anchorage

Karl Johnstone
Anchorage



J. Justin Ripley
Anchorage

Mark Rowland
Anchorage

Milton Souter
Anchorage

Doug Serdahely
Anchorage

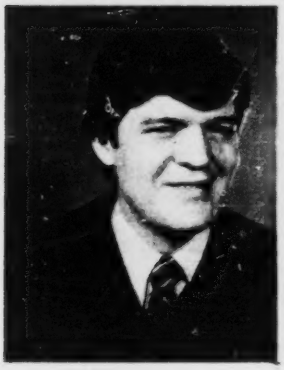
Brian Shortell
Anchorage

Daniel Moore
Anchorage

James Hanson
Kenai

Roy Madsen
Kodiak

District Court Judges



Glen Anderson
Anchorage

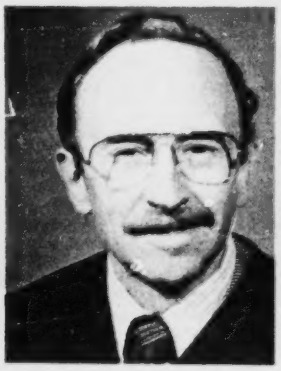
Elaine Andrews
Anchorage

Joseph Brewer
Anchorage

Beverly Cutler
Anchorage

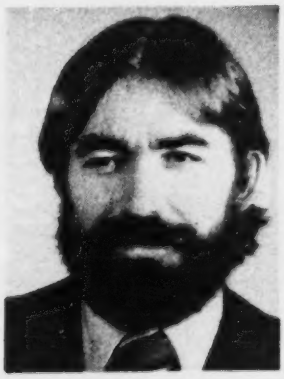
John Mason
Anchorage

Warren Taylor
Anchorage



Virgil Vochoska
Anchorage

James Hornaday
Homer



John Bosshard III
Valdez

Anchorage District Court Judge C. Richard Avery resigned and Elaine Andrews was selected as his replacement.

Judicial Education

At the direction of Presiding Judge Ralph E. Moody, an orientation program for new district and superior court judges was implemented. The judges' staffs were also invited to attend. The first program for both superior and district court judges was videotaped and will be used in future programs.

Anchorage

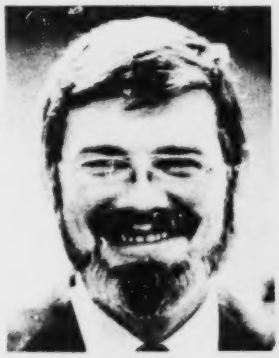
The court system began a pilot project in the Anchorage courthouse whereby Visa and Mastercard bank credit cards would be accepted to pay for court fees, trust transactions and bail. The courthouse also established an information center in the lobby to provide more direct assistance to the public. More details about both these projects may be found in the section on public service and information efforts in this annual report.

FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Administration

Administrative leadership of the fourth judicial district changed during the summer when Patrick L. Aloia, area court administrator since October 1976, resigned to take the same position in the first judicial district. Charles M. (Mac) Gibson, who had served as City Attorney of Fairbanks since 1978, was chosen as Aloia's replacement and assumed his duties on August 17, 1981.

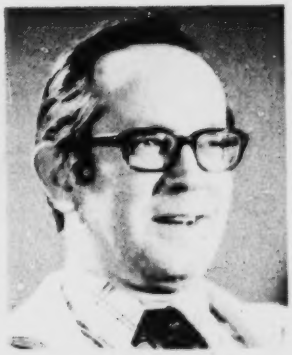
Superior Court Judges



James Blair
Fairbanks

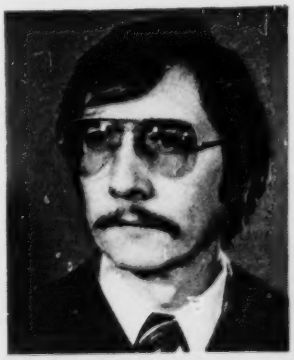
Jay Hodges
Fairbanks

Warren Taylor
Fairbanks



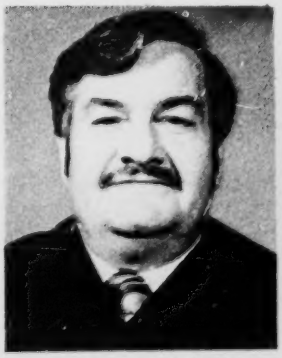
Gerald VanHoomissen
Fairbanks

District Court Judges



Stephen Cline
Fairbanks

Hugh Connelly
Fairbanks



H. E. Crutchfield
Fairbanks

Jane Kauvar
Fairbanks

Judicial Changes

Governor Hammond appointed Jane Kauvar to the district court bench, filling the vacancy created by the retirement of Judge Monroe Clayton in October of 1980. Judge Kauvar, who was an attorney with the public defender agency in Fairbanks at the time of her appointment, assumed her duties in March of 1981.

Magistrates

District Court Judge Stephen Cline, who acts as magistrate training judge, and Mac Gibson, area court administrator, completed their annual visits to all of the magistrate locations during the month of October. The new court facility at Healy has been completed. The renovation and refurbishing of the court facility at Nenana has also been completed.

Delta Junction

Linda Harding was appointed magistrate at Delta Junction, filling the vacancy created by the appointment of Judge Hershel E. Crutchfield to the district court bench in Fairbanks.

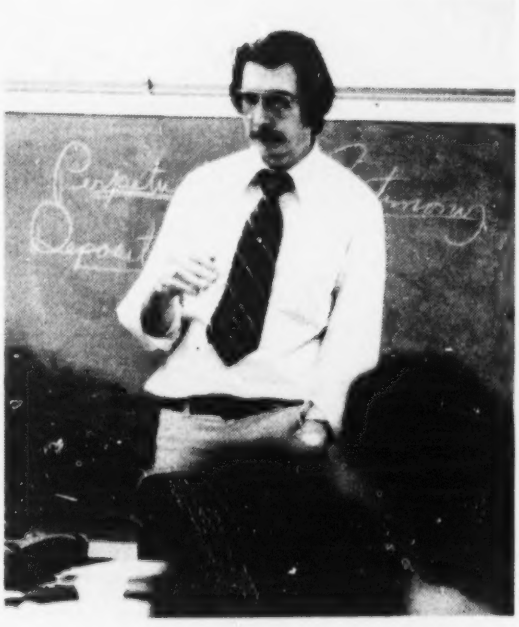
Barrow

Charlotte Brower, who served as magistrate in the Barrow service area since July 1, 1977, resigned the position effective October 9, 1981, due to the election of her husband as mayor of the North Slope Borough. This post is vacant at this time. A new clerk/magistrate position was created for Barrow, which was filled by the appointment of Jeanne Gilbreth Cross who had been the acting magistrate for several months.

Wayne W. Wolfe, clerk of the Fairbanks trial courts, and members of his staff from both civil and criminal sections travelled to Barrow to assist in handling the backlog of paperwork accompanying the growing number of filings in this court. Superior Court Judge Jay Hodges handled the trial of felony cases in Barrow which required his presence there one week each month during the year.

Galena

It is with regret that we report the death of one of our magistrates, Louis Mass, Jr., who was appointed magistrate in Galena on September 2, 1980. He was killed in a plane crash in Mystic Pass in the Alaska Range on November 6, 1981, while on a flight from Galena to Anchorage. The post is vacant at this time.



Judge Stephen Cline instructs at new magistrate conference

TRIAL COURTS

The Alaska trial courts, consisting of the superior and district courts, have jurisdiction over all civil, criminal and children's matters filed in the State of Alaska. Fiscal year 1980/1981 marked a significant increase in workload in both trial courts.

FY 80/81 Caseload - Trial Courts

Trial court filings increased 24% from 1979 levels. Total trial court dispositions increased 22% from 1979. Table I provides summary caseload statistics for each superior and high volume district court location in FY 80/81. The increase in trial court caseloads during the past year is a result of significant increases in particular kinds of cases in each court. In the superior courts, felony case filings increased by 73% and domestic relations case filings increased by 18%. In the district courts, traffic cases handled increased by 37% while felony case filings increased by 21%. During the 1976 - FY 80/81 period, the caseload in Alaska's trial courts increased by 50%.

SUPERIOR COURT

Jurisdiction

The superior court is the trial court of general jurisdiction, with original jurisdiction in all civil and criminal matters. Appeals to the superior court from final judgements of the district court are a matter of right. The superior court has exclusive jurisdiction in all domestic relations matters, children's proceedings, probate, guardianship and civil commitments.

FY 80/81 Caseload - Superior Courts

Superior court case filings increased 6% from 1979 levels statewide. Total dispositions increased 13%. Table II provides summary caseload statistics for each superior court location in fiscal year 1980/81.

Table III provides a historical perspective on total superior court filings and dispositions. Since 1977, total filings have increased by 3% while total dispositions have increased by 7%.

Table IV provides an analysis of the composition of the cases filed in superior courts during FY 80/81. The largest category of superior court cases is domestic relations (primarily divorce and dissolution of marriage), which accounted for 44.9% of total case filings. Other civil cases (e.g., debts, contracts, damages) and probate (e.g., estates, adoptions) comprised another 35.1% of the total. Children's matters

Bethel In-Court Clerk Nanette Lathrop

TABLE I
ALASKA TRIAL COURTS
CASELOAD SUMMARY FY 80/81
7/1/80 - 6/30/81

Location	Superior Court Filings	District Court Filings*	Total Filings*	% of State Total	Total Dispositions	Ratio Dispositions to Filings
Anchorage	7,696	63,846	71,542	46.5%	71,088	99%
Barrow	82	304	386	.2%	266	69%
Bethel	399	1,426	1,825	1.2%	1,453	80%
Cordova	-	1,032	1,032	.7%	1,019	99%
Dillingham	-	836	836	.5%	726	87%
Fairbanks	2,522	15,121	17,643	11.4%	15,783	89%
Glennallen	-	1,307	1,307	.8%	1,275	98%
Homer	-	3,388	3,388	2.2%	3,380	100%
Juneau	844	16.687	17,531	11.4%	16,482	94%
Kenai	693	7,948	8,641	5.6%	8,050	93%
Ketchikan	693	3,713	4,406	2.8%	4,019	91%
Kodiak	408	3,132	3,540	2.3%	3,232	91%
Kotzebue	228	730	958	.6%	699	73%
Nome	434	1,045	1,479	1.0%	1,225	83%
Palmer	-	6.646	6.646	4.3%	6.085	92%
Petersburg	-	602	602	.4%	571	95%
Seward	-	2,709	2,709	1.8%	2,645	98%
Sitka	317	2,110	2,427	1.6%	2,057	85%
Tok	-	1,164	1,164	.8%	1,104	95%
Unalaska	-	600	600	.4%	451	75%
Valdez	-	1,218	1,218	.8%	1,158	95%
Wrangell	-	1,194	1,194	.8%	1,088	91%
Subtotal	14,316	136,758	151,074	98.1%	143,856	95%
Low Volume Courts	-	2,885	2,885	1.9%	2,555	89%
TOTAL	14,316	139,643	153,959	100.0%	146,411	95%

*Traffic dispositions also used as filings in district court.

(primarily delinquency) accounted for 9.2% of all filings. Criminal cases comprised the smallest category: 8.3% of the total were felonies, 2.5% were other criminal cases (e.g., appeals from district court, probation revocation hearings).

Table V provides a historical perspective on the composition of the cases filed in superior courts since 1977 based on the major case categories of civil, criminal and children's matters. Since 1977, total civil case filings have increased by .6%, children's matters have decreased by 11.4% while criminal case filings have increased 43.9%.

TABLE II
SUPERIOR COURTS
CASELOAD SUMMARY FY 80/81
7/1/80 - 6/30/81

Court	Filings	Dispositions	Ratio of Dispositions to Filings	Percent Change in Filings '79
Anchorage	7,696	8,413	109%	+1
Barrow	82	37	45%	-23
Bethel	399	267	67%	+24
Fairbanks	2,522	2,116	84%	-1
Juneau	844	642	76%	+25
Kenai	693	601	87%	+9
Ketchikan	693	535	77%	+30
Kodiak	408	368	90%	-14
Kotzebue	228	75	33%	--
Nome	434	373	86%	+40
Sitka	317	192	61%	+3
Total	14,316	13,619	95%	+6

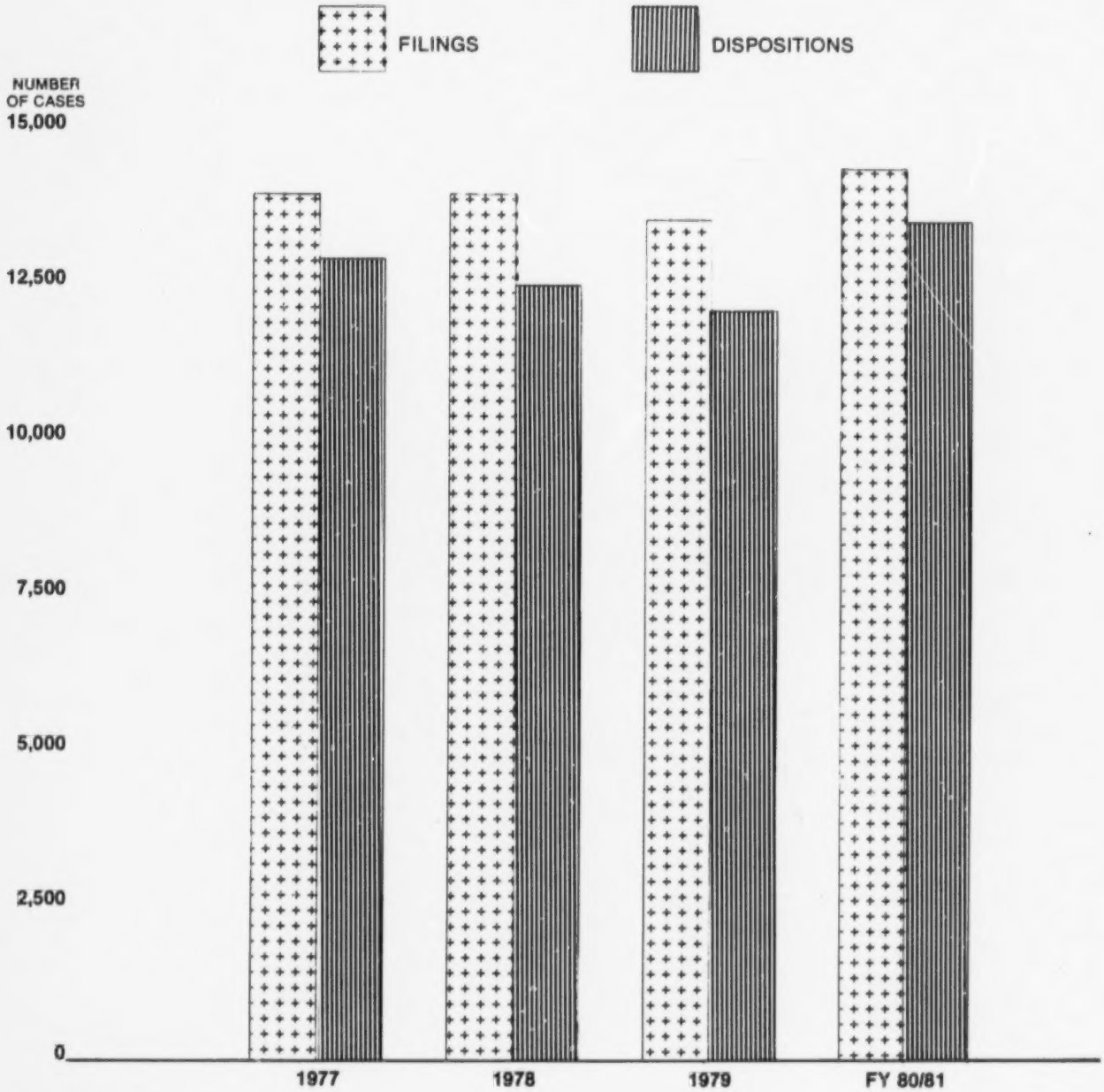
Fourth District Area Court Administrator Charles M. (Mac) Gibson

Table VI provides a historical perspective on the detailed composition of cases filed in superior courts since 1977. Changes in filings of specific types of cases has been as follows: domestic relations (+6.5%), other civil (-8.5%), probate (-.5%), children's matters (-11.4%), felony (+58.8%), and other criminal (+10.0%).

A comprehensive and detailed set of statistical tables concerning the superior court caseload in FY 1980/81 is available in the statistical supplement located at the back of this annual report. Any questions regarding the superior court caseload may be directed to the administrative office of the Alaska Court System.

TABLE III

SUPERIOR COURTS
SUMMARY OF FILINGS & DISPOSITIONS
1977 - FY80/81



	1977	1978	1979	FY 80/81
FILINGS	13,940	13,856	13,492	14,316
DISPOSITIONS	12,785	12,508	12,038	13,619

TABLE IV

SUPERIOR COURTS

CASELOAD COMPOSITION FY 80/81

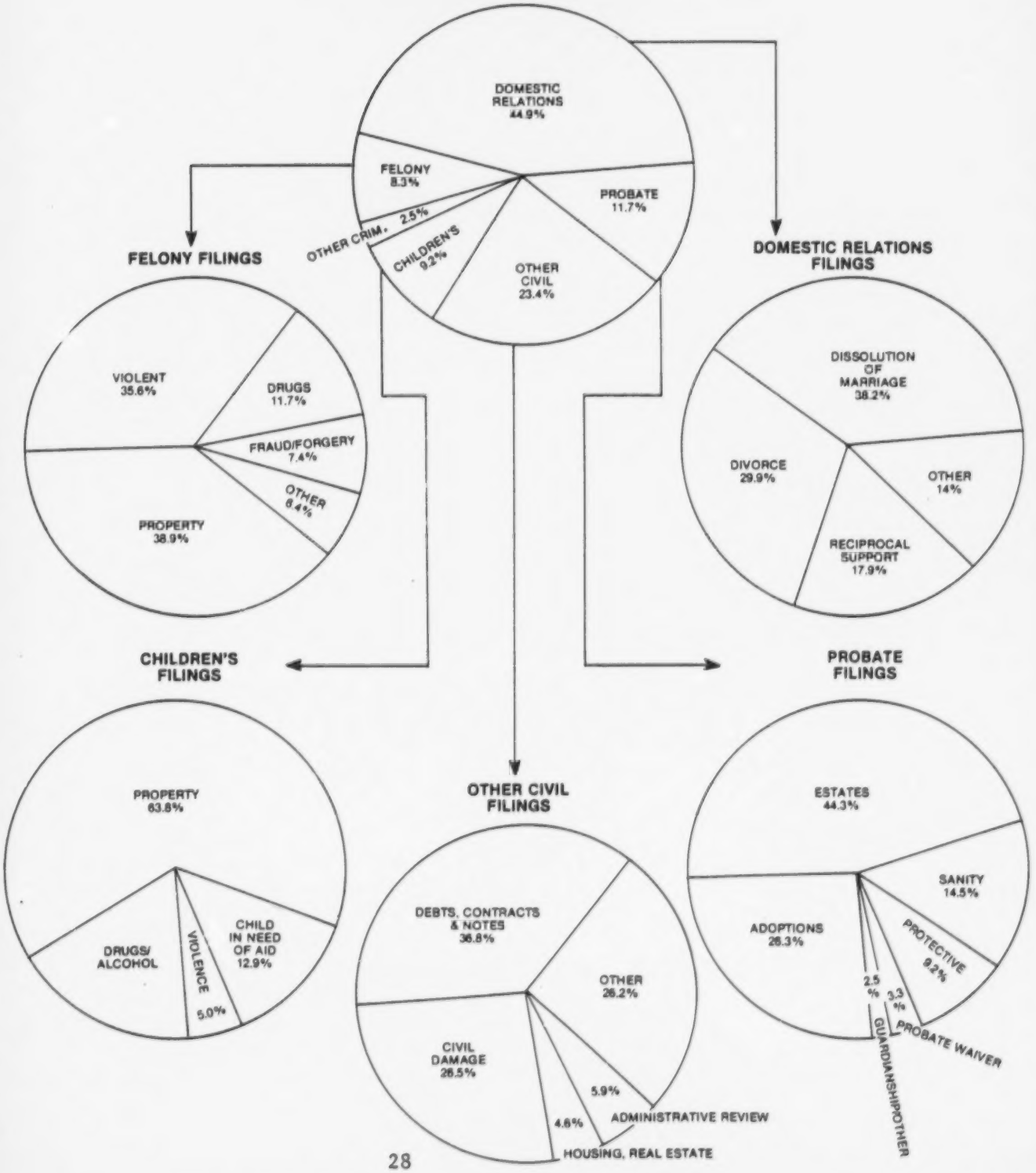
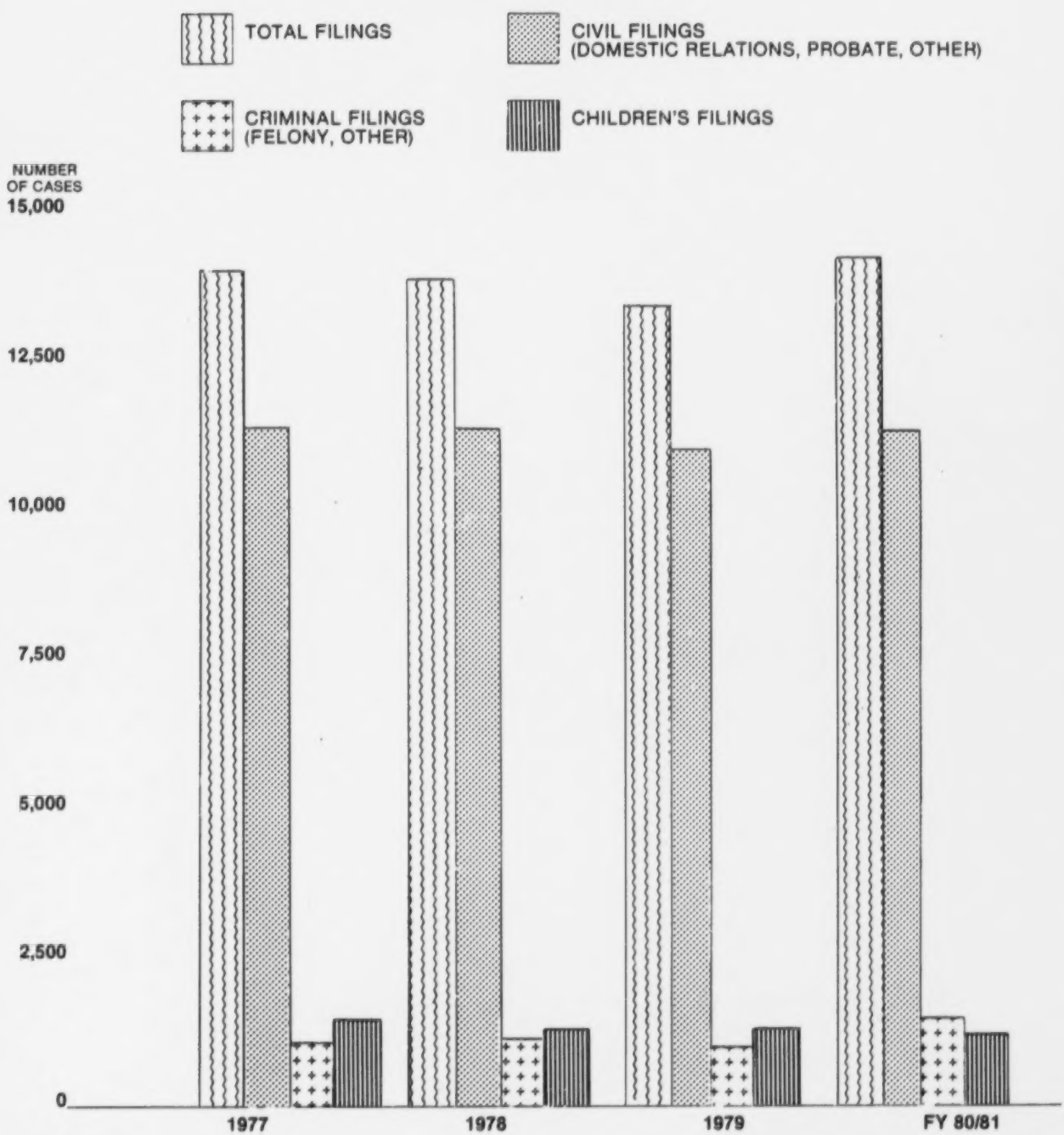


TABLE V

SUPERIOR COURTS

SUMMARY OF CASELOAD
1977 - FY80/81

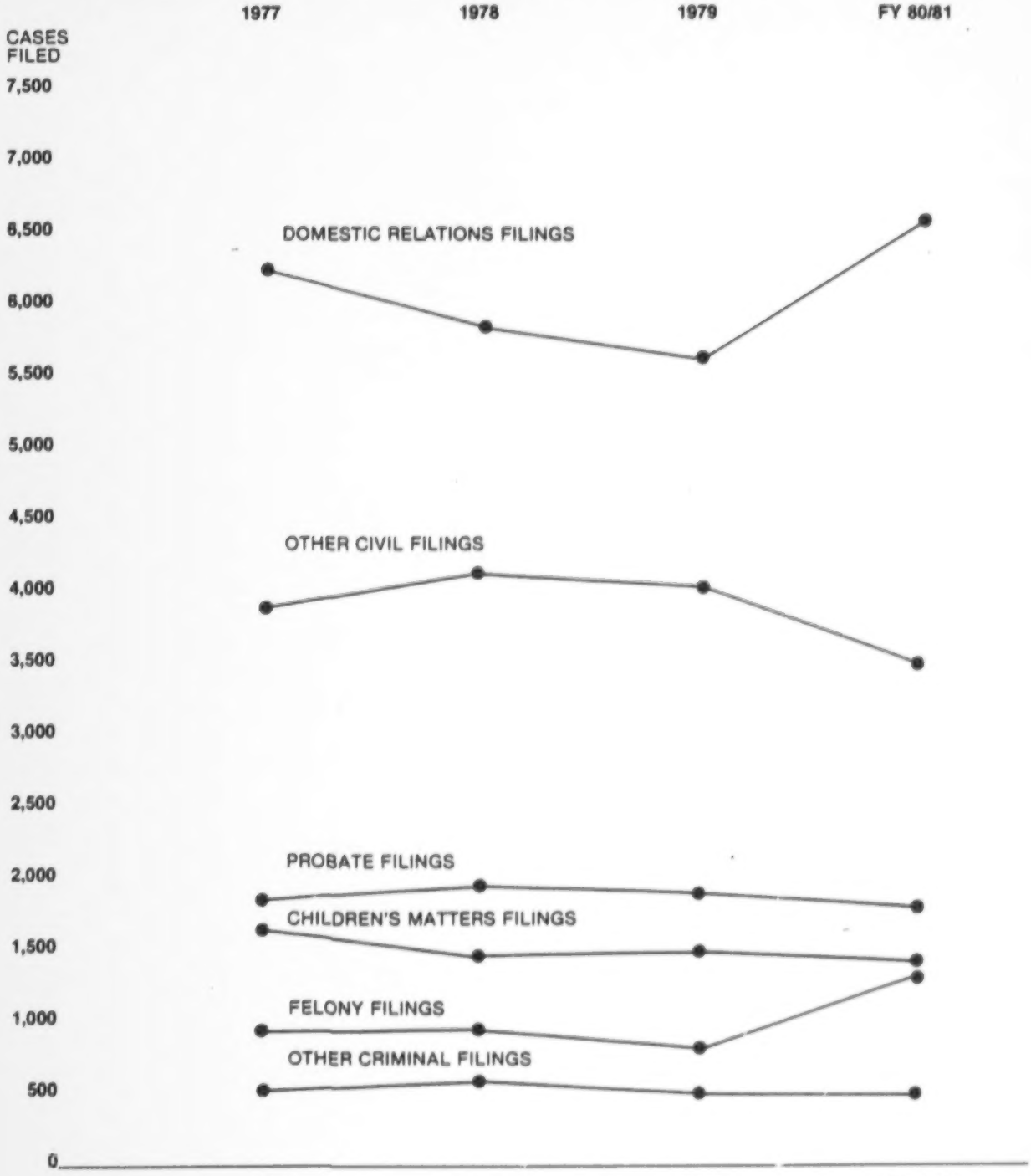


	1977	1978	1979	FY 80/81
Civil Filings	11,375	11,370	11,066	11,445
Criminal Filings	1,082	1,190	1,074	1,557
Children's Filings	1,483	1,296	1,352	1,314
Total Filings	13,940	13,856	13,492	14,316

TABLE VI

SUPERIOR COURTS

SUMMARY OF 1977 - FY 80/81 FILINGS BY CASE TYPE



		1977	1978	1979	FY 80/81
Domestic Rel.	:	6,038	5,668	5,445	6,429
Other Civil	:	3,658	3,933	3,873	3,346
Probate	:	1,679	1,769	1,748	1,670
Children's	:	1,483	1,296	1,352	1,314
Felony	:	752	778	691	1,194
Other Crim.	:	330	412	383	363
Total Filings	:	13,940	13,856	13,492	14,316

DISTRICT COURT

Jurisdiction

In criminal matters, the district court has jurisdiction over state misdemeanor violations and violations of ordiances of political subdivisions. In civil matters, the district court may hear cases for recovery of money or damages not exceeding $10,000 and for recovery of specific personal property not exceeding $10,000 in value. In motor vehicle tort cases, civil jurisdiction in district court is $15,000.

Magistrate posts have been created in the smaller, generally rural areas of the state. They have also been established in metropolitan areas to handle routine matters and ease the workload of the district court. In criminal matters, magistrates may give judgment of conviction upon a plea of guilty to any

TABLE VII
DISTRICT COURT
CASELOAD SUMMARY FY 80/81
7/1/80 - 6/30/81

Court	Non-Traffic Filings	Traffic Filings*	Total Filings	Dispositions	Ratio of Dispositions to Filings
Anchorage	16,784	47,062	63,846	62,675	98%
Barrow	292	12	304	229	75%
Bethel	1,127	299	1,426	1,186	83%
Cordova	358	674	1,032	1,019	99%
Dillingham	716	120	836	726	87%
Fairbanks	4,937	10,184	15,121	13,667	90%
Glennallen	373	934	1,307	1,275	98%
Homer	757	2,631	3,388	3,380	100%
Juneau	2,880	13,807	16,687	15,840	95%
Kenai	1,915	6,033	7,948	7,449	93%
Ketchikan	1,801	1,912	3,713	3,484	94%
Kodiak	1,376	1,756	3,132	2,864	91%
Kotzebue	686	44	730	624	85%
Nome	728	317	1,045	852	82%
Palmer	2,176	4,470	6,646	6,085	92%
Petersburg	338	264	602	571	95%
Seward	351	2,358	2,709	2,645	98%
Sitka	1,123	987	2,110	1,865	88%
Tok	147	1,017	1,164	1,104	95%
Unalaska	479	121	600	451	75%
Valdez	522	696	1,218	1,158	95%
Wrangell	419	775	1,194	1,088	91%
Subtotal	40,285	96,473	136,758	130,237	95%
Low Volume Courts	1,653	1,232	2,885	2,555	89%
Total	41,938	97,705	139,643	132,792	95%

*Traffic filings are actually traffic case dispositions.

state misdemeanor, may try state misdemeanor cases if the defendant waives his right to a district court judge, and may hear municipal ordinance violations and state traffic infractions without consent of the accused. In formal civil cases, magistrates may award damages up to $1,000 (in small claims up to $2,000). Magistrates have emergency authority in children's matters.

FY 80/81 Caseload - District Court

The district court statistics are maintained in two components - high and low volume courts. There are approximately 20 high volume courts. These are defined as those courts with more than 450 case filings per year and include all district court/magistrate sites located with a superior court. There are approximately 40 magistrates in locations that are identified as low volume courts.

Because traffic cases are not reported to the administrative office until their final disposition, filings for traffic matters generally understate the actual workload. Consequently, this annual report has switched to highlighting the number of traffic cases disposed of at each location rather than highlighting the number of cases filed. In instances where filing data is required to assess the overall workload of the courts, traffic disposition data has been used in conjunction with actual filing data for all other case types to arrive at a total filings figure. On all tables regarding district court filings, traffic disposition data has been included in both the filing and disposition columns and actual traffic filings have been omitted.

The district court caseload increased 26% from 1979 levels statewide. This increase was due primarily to a 36.8% increase in traffic cases disposed of whereas non-traffic filings increased 6.6%. Total dispositions increased by 24%. Table VII provides summary caseload statistics for district court locations in fiscal year 1980/81.

Table VIII provides a historical perspective on total district court filings and dispositions. Since 1977, total filings have increased by 21% while total dispositions have increased by 20%.

Table IX provides an analysis of the composition of the cases filed in district courts during FY 80/81. The largest category of district court cases is traffic (all vehicular cases excluding drunk driving cases), which accounted for 70.5% of the total caseload. Non-traffic cases accounted for the remaining 29.5% of the total case-

Visiting Judge's Secretary Pearl Robertson

load. Within the non-traffic caseload, the following types of cases accounted for the following percentages of total non-traffic caseload: misdemeanor (51.5% of which 32.4% involved drunk driving and other criminal traffic matters), small claims (24.2%), other civil (11.9%), other criminal (7.5%), and felony cases (4.9%).

Table X provides a historical perspective on the composition of the caseload in district courts since 1977 based on the major case categories of traffic and non-traffic matters. Since 1977, total traffic caseload (based on dispositions) has increased by 24.5% while non-traffic caseload has increased 13.3%.

Table XI provides a historical perspective on the detailed composition of the caseload in district courts since 1977. Changes in filings of specific types of cases have been as follows: traffic dispositions (+24.5%), misdemeanors including other criminal (-.5%), small claims including other civil (+45.6%), and felonies (+23.5%).

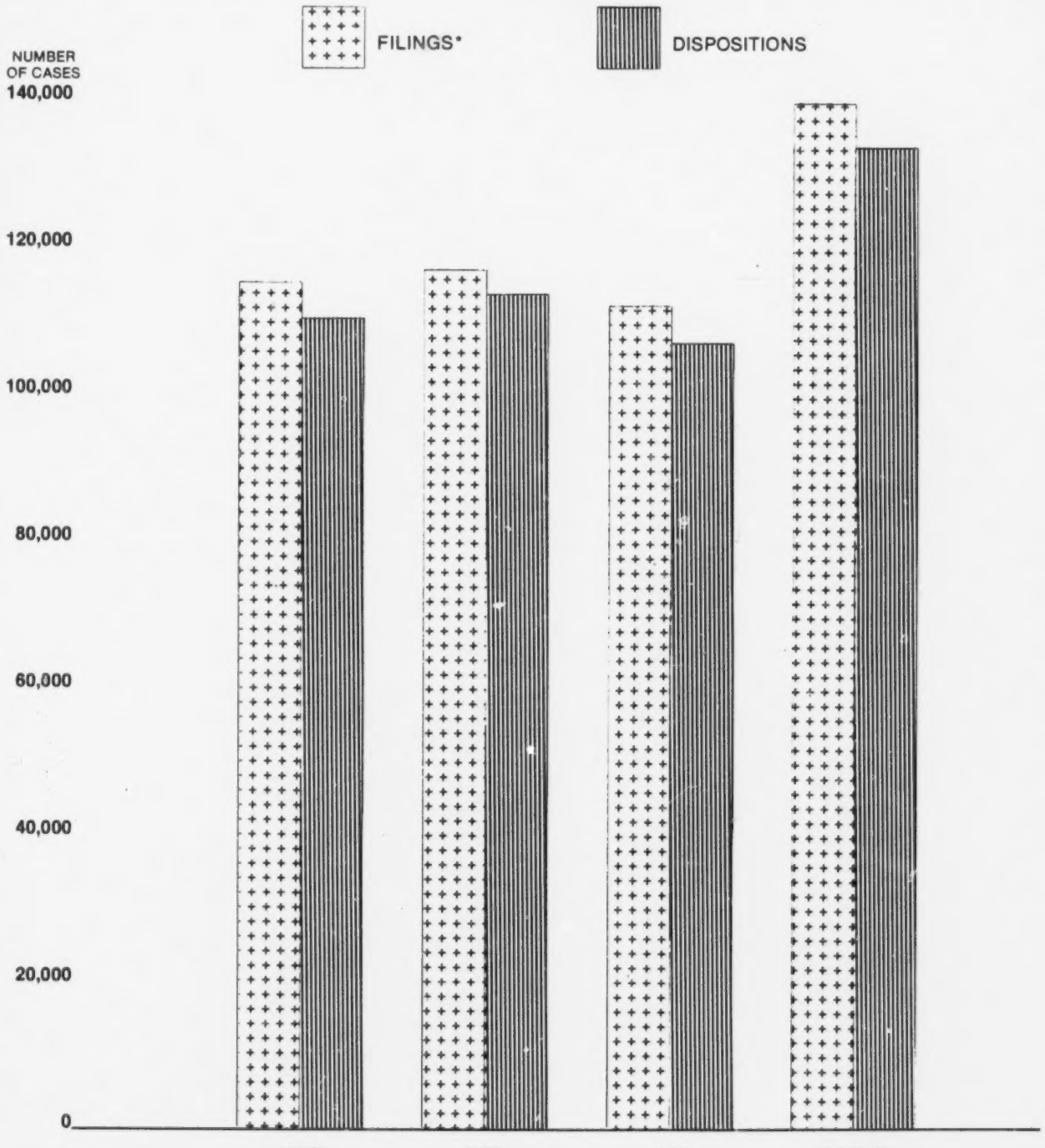
A comprehensive and detailed listing of statistics concerning both high and low volume district courts is available in the statistical supplement at the back of this annual report. Any questions regarding the district court caseload should be addressed to the administrative office of the Alaska Court System.

TABLE VIII

DISTRICT COURTS

(High and Low Volume)

SUMMARY OF FILINGS & DISPOSITIONS 1977 - FY80/81



	1977	1978	1979	FY 80/81
FILINGS	115,504	117,048	110,791	139,643
DISPOSITIONS	110,601	114,016	107,232	132,792

*Traffic case dispositions are a more accurate indicator of actual workload than traffic filings. Therefore, traffic case dispositions are used for both filing and disposition data above. For all other case types, filings data were used as indicated.

DISTRICT COURTS

(High Volume Courts)

CASELOAD COMPOSITION FY 80/81

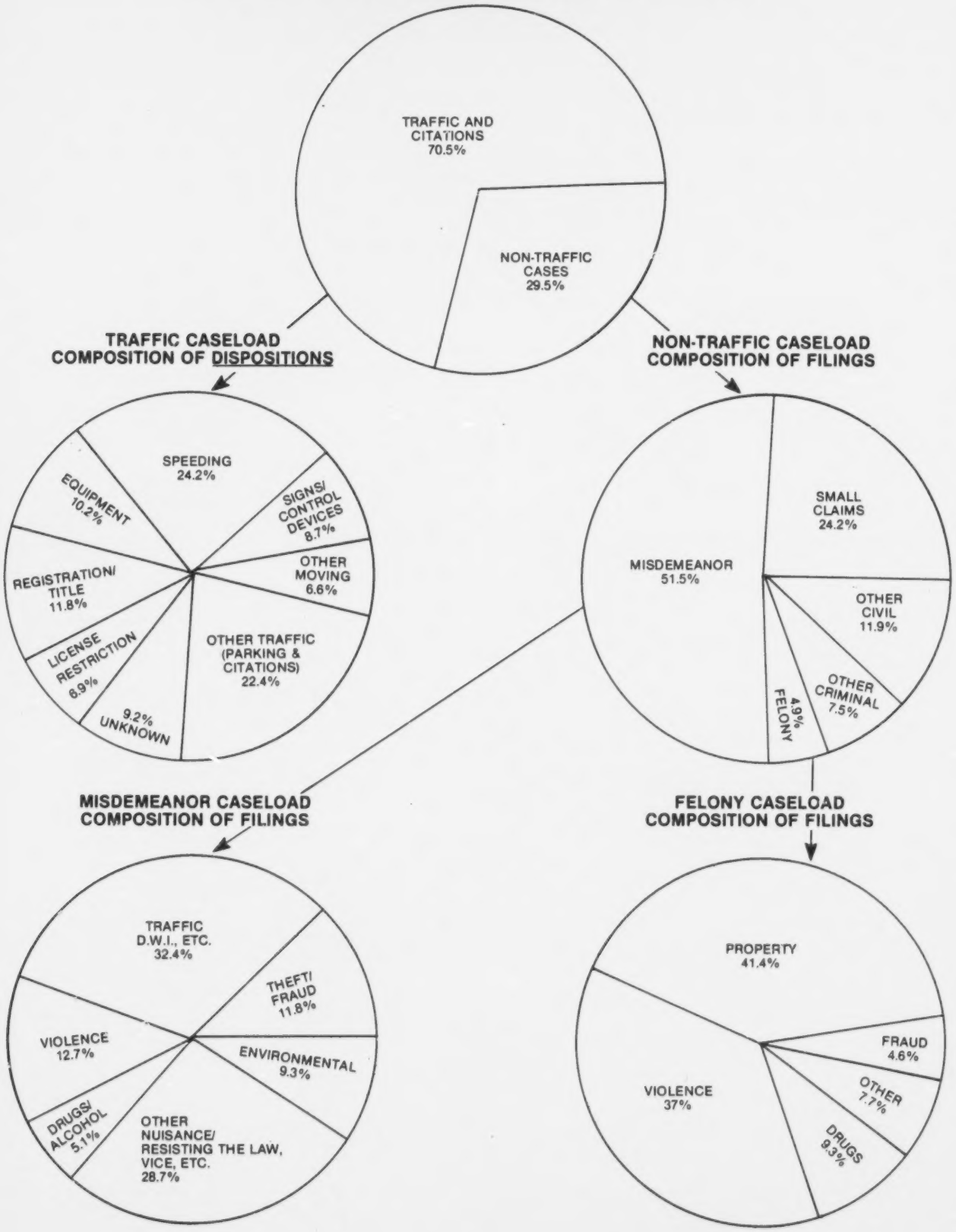


TABLE IX

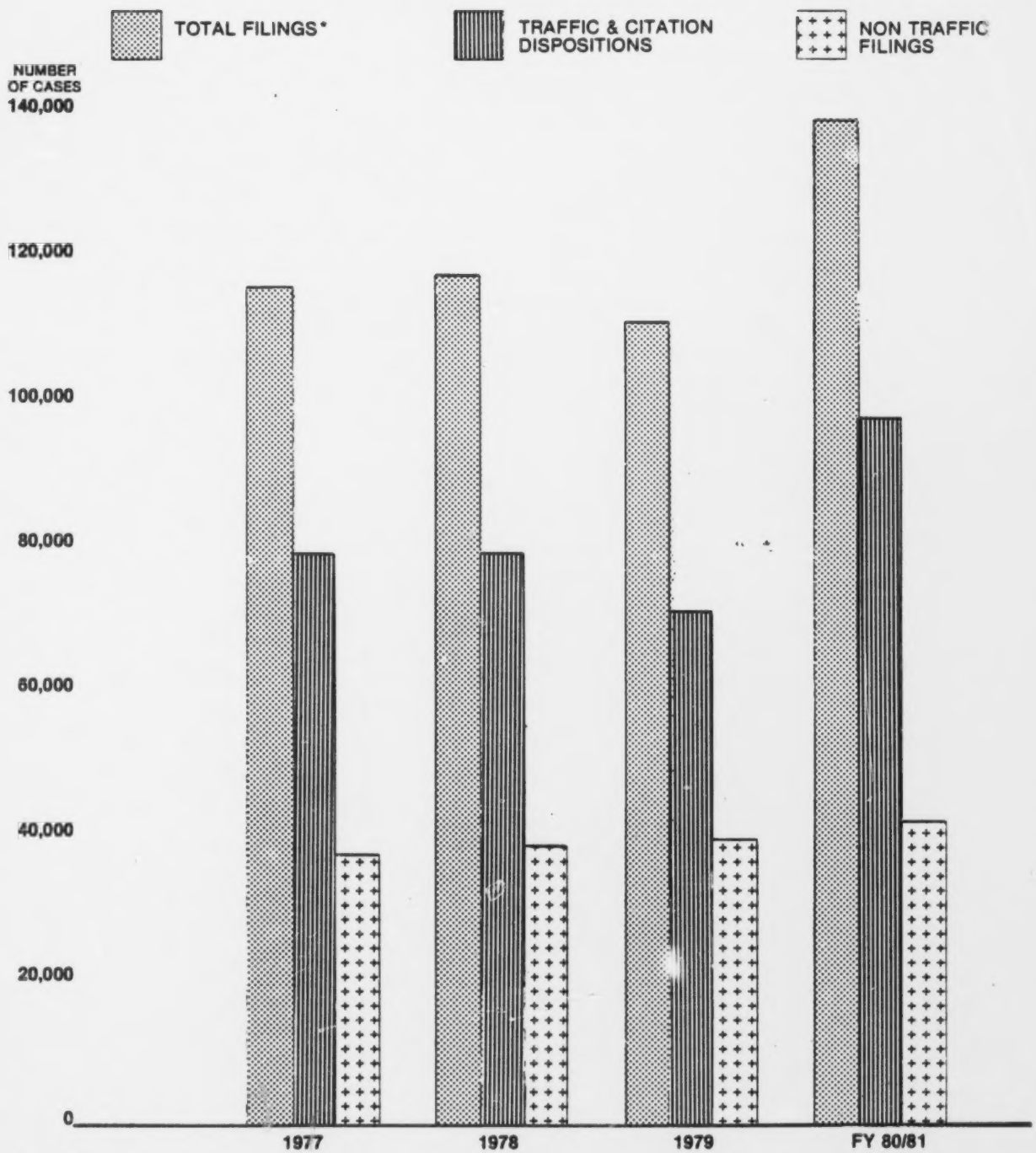
TABLE X

DISTRICT COURTS

(High and Low Volume)

SUMMARY OF CASELOAD

1977 - FY80/81



	1977	1978	1979	FY 80/81
Traffic Dispositions* . . .	78,505	78,664	71,444	97,705
Non-Traffic Filings	36,999	38,384	39,347	41,938
Total Caseload	115,504	117,048	110,791	139,643

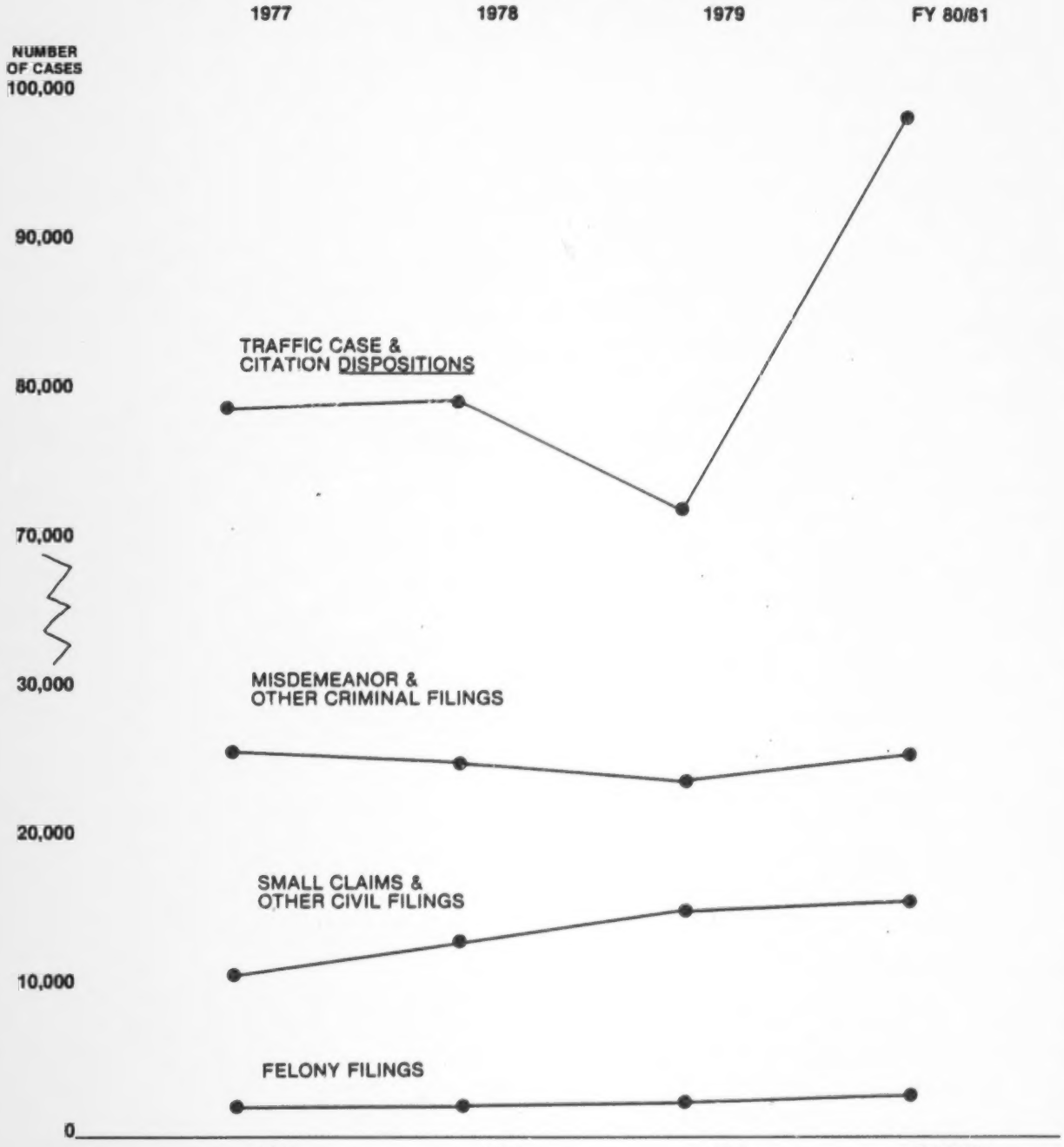
*Traffic case dispositions are a more accurate indicator of actual workload than filings. For non-traffic cases, actual filings data were used.

TABLE XI

DISTRICT COURTS

(High and Low Volume)

SUMMARY OF 1977 - FY 80/81 FILINGS BY CASE TYPE



		1977	1978	1979	FY 80/81
Traffic Dispos.	:	78,505	78,664	71,444	97,705
Misdemeanor & Other Criminal Filings	:	25,099	24,265	22,821	24,976
Small Claims & Other Civil Filings	:	10,263	12,531	14,352	14,941
Felony Filings	:	1,637	1,588	1,674	2,021
Total Filings	:	115,504	117,048	110,791	139,643

MAGISTRATES
(Not Classified or Partially Exempt Employees

First District

John Howard, Sr.	Angoon
Elizabeth Dennis	Craig
Carl W. Heinmiller	Haines
Maxine Savland	Hoonah
William L. Cheney	Kake
Richard Redeker	Petersburg
Marilyn Hanson	Sitka
Jean Worley	Skagway
Linda F. Hartshorn	Wrangell
Terry J. Gallagher	Yakutat

Second District

Leonard Apangalook	Gambell
Janet Henry*	Kiana
Myrtle Harvey*	Noorvik
Steven Lisbourne	Point Hope
Abner Gologergen	Savoonga
Rena Ballot*	Selawik
Flora Douglas*	Shungnak
Lowell Anagick	Unalakleet

Third District

Karl Heiker	Cold Bay
Mary Wentworth	Cordova
Sheldon Sprecker	Glennallen
Jess H. Nicholas	Kenai
Brigitte McBride	Kodiak
Charles Shawback	Naknek
Brian Johnson	Palmer
George Rukovishnikoff	St. Paul Is.
Stephen Hakala	Sand Point
Christine Kashevarof	Seldovia
George Peck	Seward
Vernon Halter	Unalaska
Iola Harris*	Whittier

Fourth District

Linda Harding	Delta Jct.
Sharon Smyth	Fort Yukon
Barbara Macfarlane	Healy
Earl (Skip) Slater	Nenana
Iris A. Lathrop	Tok

Bethel Service Area

Craig R. McMahon	Aniak
Dorothy Kameroff	Emmonak
Janet Napoleon	Hooper Bay
Alice Smith	Mekoryuk
Marie T. Beans	Mt. Village
Peter Andrews, Jr.	St. Mary's
Dick Lincoln	Tununak

Locations vacant at end of 1981: Buckland, Wales, McGrath, Tanana, Teller, Wainwright, Manley Hot Springs, Pelican, Kasigluk, Rampart, Galena, Kotzebue, Dillingham, Barrow and Nome.

Five magistrates who were not classified or partially exempt employees retired or resigned during 1981. These included the following:

Charlotte Brower	Barrow
Roswell Schaeffer	Kotzebue
Anita Greist	Selawik
Mark Ells	Dillingham
Jackie Hotchkiss	Whittier

One magistrate died in 1981: Louis Mass, Sr. of Galena in a November 6, 1981, plane crash.

Two new magistrate posts were created in 1981, both in the second district: Shungnak and Nome.

CLASSIFIED AND PARTIALLY EXEMPT EMPLOYEES WHO ARE ALSO MAGISTRATES

First District

Mimi Gregg	Haines
Richard N. Siangco	Juneau
Kristen Carlisle	Ketchikan
Kathy Stewart*	Petersburg
Charlotte Swanberg	Sitka
Susan Thomsen	Ketchikan
Jerri Ferris*	Wrangell

Second District

Karen Mulluk	Kotzebue
Geraldine Butcher	Nome

Janet Tobuk	Nome

Third District

Charlene Dolphin	Anchorage
Paul Crowe	Anchorage
Ronald Wielkopolski	Anchorage
Dolores Wilks	Anchorage
Ethan Windahl	Anchorage
Roy Williams	Anchorage
Goldeen Goodfellow	Anchorage
Mickie Levins	Anchorage
Betty Long	Anchorage
William Harpin	Anchorage
Wava L. Schliesing	Glennallen
Anna Creasey	Homer
Sally Mauldin	Homer
Robin Faas Hodges	Kenai
Vicki Bukovich	Kodiak
Patricia Brewer	Palmer
Joanne Graham	Palmer
Janet Moore*	Seward
Renee Brown	Unalaska
Tracee Schnell	Valdez
Phyllis Johnson	Valdez

Fourth District

Frederick H. Smith	Fairbanks
Jack Hessin	Fairbanks
Madeline Kellyhouse	Tok

Barrow Service Area

Jeanne Gilbreath*	Barrow

Bethel Service Area

Linda Dahl	Bethel
Dale Curda	Bethel

*Magistrates appointed during 1981.

JUDICIAL TRAINING

All judges and magistrates in the Alaska Trial Courts receive formal training conducted either within the state or at training sessions sponsored by agencies outside of Alaska. Most outside training is conducted by the National Judicial College in Reno, Nevada. During 1981, the following judges attended training sessions at the National College:

The following magistrates attended courses at the National Judicial College during 1981: Richard Redeker (Petersburg), Mary Wentworth (Cordova), Brigitte McBride (Kodiak), Linda Hartshorn (Wrangell), Jack Hessin (Fairbanks), Vernon Halter (Unalaska).

In addition, the following magistrate training conferences were conducted in 1980: Brian Shortell (Anchorage), Doug Serdahely (Anchorage), Daniel Moore (Anchorage), S. J. Buckalew (Anchorage), Virgil Vochoska (Anchorage).

Magistrate System Coordinator Susan Miller teaching at Bethel magistrate conference

FISCAL AFFAIRS

The Alaska Legislature annually appropriates from the state general fund all funds for operating the Alaska Court System. A statewide budget for all trial courts, the appellate courts and court administration is prepared centrally by the administrative office. Revenues generated by the courts are deposited in the state general fund, except those originating out of municipal ordinance violations, which are returned to the respective municipalities.

The judicial budget has grown steadily for the past several years at a rate of six to twelve percent per year. These increases have been primarily a result of inflation, with a minimal increase for additional resources. Statewide, court caseloads have generally increased at a steady but moderate pace and the court system has been able to absorb most of the additional workload.

The court system operating budget accounts for approximately 2.3% of the total state general fund budget. The actual expenditures incurred by the court system during fiscal year 1979 were $20,750,900; fiscal year 1980, $23,487,100; and fiscal year 1981, $26,518,200.

The budget process for the court system begins with the submission of budget requests by the various trial courts to the administrative office. These requests are reviewed with each district and are modified to fit into an overall state budget plan. Following legislative review and appropriation, the budget is then allocated to the various judicial districts, the appellate court, and the administrative office. The appropriation covers all costs of the judicial branch in the state including judges' salaries, facility rent, clerks' offices and administrative support.

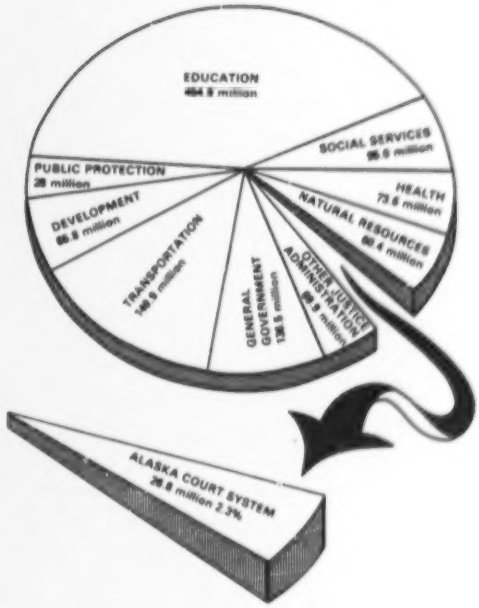
STATEWIDE BUDGET FOR ALASKA COURT SYSTEM - FISCAL YEAR 1981

Budget Element	FY 81 Budget (thousands)	Positions		
		Judges/ Justices	Magistrates	Support Personnel
Appellate Courts	$2,701	8		37
Trial Courts:				
1st District	3,089	7	11	34
2nd District	886	2	16	7
3rd District	11,430	21	14	188
4th District	4,340	8	8	64
Bethel Service Area	769	1	8	6
Barrow Service Area	244			1
Administration	3,377			54
Total	$26,840	47	58	391

Personnel costs, at the 1981 level of $17,169,400, represent approximately 64% of the total operating budget. Expenses for rent, maintenance and insurance on court facilities in 60 locations across the state amount to $3,315,000. Jury fees are budgeted at $773,000 and attorney fees at $929,000. (Attorneys are contracted with to serve as guardians ad litem in children's cases and to represent indigent defendants in cases where conflicts of interest exist within the Public Defender Agency). Due to the remote nature of many court locations and the distances separating various courts, approximately $706,900 is budgeted for travel expenses, including juror travel and per diem. Other operating expenses of the court, including commodities, phones, postage, and equipment rental, make up approximately $3,946,500 of the annual expense of the Court.

The court system annually collects two to three million dollars in revenues for deposit in the state general fund. In fiscal year 1980, the revenue generated from fines and forfeitures amounted to $1,993,000; civil case filing fees ($50.00 superior court, $25.00 district court, $5.00 small claims), $542,000; clerical fees (notary, transcript, copies), $151,000; other miscellaneous receipts, $212,100.

STATE OF ALASKA FISCAL YEAR 1981
OPERATING BUDGET
GENERAL FUND



Total General Fund Budget = 1,186.6 million

1981 Capital Improvements

The Alaska Court System maintains court facilities in 60 locations across the state. These facilities range in size and suitability from multimillion dollar court complexes in metropolitan areas to facilities in many rural locations consisting of only one small office. Each year, the court system attempts to upgrade its court facilities by building or leasing new or improved court facilities and by remodeling existing structures. During 1980, numerous facility improvement projects were completed by the court system. Descriptions of these projects are given below.

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Juneau

Minor remodeling was completed on the seventh floor of the Juneau courthouse. This allowed for the use of the area by others than supreme court personnel. New carpeting was installed in corridors and offices.

Petersburg

In June the court system completed negotiations with the lessor of the Petersburg court facility for approximately 300 additional square feet of space. This space allowed for expansion of the clerk's office and the creation of a small attorney/witness conference room. Before this remodeling/expansion project, the clerk's office was operating in overcrowded conditions, and there was no place for attorneys to counsel clients or witnesses in private.

Sitka

In November improvements were made in the heating, ventilation and air-conditioning systems in the Sitka courthouse. Alterations were necessary because the second floor courtroom overheated when it was fully occupied. This work was done in cooperation with the Department of Transportation and Public Facilities, Maintenance & Operations.

Wrangell

In October the court system completed negotiations with the U.S. Postal Service for approximately 350 additional square feet of space in the main postal facility in Wrangell. This allowed the law library to relocate from a congested area and eliminated the need to have library shelving on the walls of the courtroom, judge's chambers and clerk's office. This relocation in turn allowed for an expansion of the clerk's area.

SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Kotzebue

In July the court system acquired 1500 square feet of additional space in the Kotzebue courthouse. This provided space for expansion needs of the clerk's office, an office for the district attorney, a jury deliberation hearing room that can be used for grand jury proceedings, a small superior court library, and a public lobby. Planning for minor remodeling of the above space is near completion. It includes installation of new locks and hinges to provide better security and to allow the use of the library by the legal community after hours. This project is scheduled for completion in early 1982.

Nome

In September negotiations were completed with the General Services Administration, Region 10, to replace the badly worn cork tile in the courtroom of the Nome courthouse. This project is scheduled for completion in the spring of 1982. The court system is also working with the Department of Administration to identify future space needs for the planning of a combined facility in Nome.

Point Hope

In July the court system relocated its operations from the magistrate's residence to a new facility built by the North Slope Borough Department of Public Safety. The new space is approximately 300 square feet consisting of a private office of approximately 100 square feet and an adjacent hearing room of approximately 200 square feet. This lease is for a term of two years.

THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Anchorage

In November the court system completed detailed planning for a major remodeling of approximately 23,000 square feet in the Anchorage courthouse complex. The construction contract was awarded in December. This project is organized in three phases and includes the following:

Phase I

A. Remodeling approximately 1500 square feet in the basement of the new building. This will convert eight jury sequestration rooms into five offices and three tape storage rooms to be used by the transcript section. A portion of the library stacks' 1400 square feet will be remodeled to provide for a research area.

B. Remodeling of approximately 3500 square feet on the first floor of the old building. This will provide for the long term needs of the traffic section. It includes an open-concept clerical space, a controlled-access public lobby with special public counters that provide for computer terminals, a secretary/in-court clerk's office, and a traffic hearing room.

C. Remodeling of approximately 1500 square feet on the second floor of the old building. This will provide space for a grand jury facility which includes a hearing room designed for 24 jurors, a jury deliberation room with two toilets, a witness room, and a secured witness waiting room.

D. Remodeling of approximately 5000 square feet on the fourth floor of the new building. This will provide space for two 12-person jury courtrooms with adequate spectator seating, a third 12-person jury courtroom specially designed for use by multi-party litigants in complex civil proceedngs, and a jury deliberation room with toilet facilities.

Phase II

A. Remodeling of approximately 2600 square feet on the first floor of the old building. This will provide space for the expansion of the coroner/public administrator's office, vital statistics section, and small claims section. Needed are a deputy coroner's office, two public guardian offices, an accountant's office, remodeled clerical area with public counter, an improved evidence storage room, and an expanded small claims area which includes a public counter with public work surface area. A private supervisor's office will be provided for the Anchorage Police Department's Warrant Section.

B. Remodeling of approximately 5800 square feet on the fourth floor of the new building. This will provide space for two 12-person jury courtrooms with adequate spectator seating, two jury deliberation rooms with toilet facilities, three judges' chambers with private toilets, three secretary offices, two law clerk offices, and a secured reception area.

Phase III

A. Remodeling of approximately 800 square feet on the first floor of the old building. This will provide space for a multi-purpose hearing room, and a 6-person jury deliberation room.

B. Remodeling of approximately 144 square feet on the first floor of the new building. This will provide a private office for the deputy clerk.

C. Remodeling of approximately 400 square feet on the second and third floor of the new building to provide a secured reception area on each floor. Phase I is scheduled for completion on May 19, 1982. Phase II is scheduled for completion on September 1, 1982 and Phase III is scheduled for completion on September 21, 1982.

A major feature of this project is the application of thermal barrier fireproofing material over approximately 20,000 square feet of exposed rigid urethane foam insulation. This insulation is found along the perimeter walls of the new building in the concealed space between the suspended ceilings and the floors. The unprotected foam insulation represents a fire hazard and was a deficiency in the original design of the new building.

This project will also improve the security system in the complex by providing the following:

1. Silent electronic panic button alarms in all judges' chambers, all judges' secretary offices, all in-court clerk stations, and all judges' benches.

2. An expanded upgraded security monitoring panel in the judicial service section of the state trooper area.

3. Electronically locked security doors on various floors of the new court building.

This project will also remodel an existing courtroom to create a media room designed primarily for members of the press and other individuals who wish to use electronic equipment to record court proceedings. The media room will be sound proofed and court proceedings will be piped into the room by means of audio equipment and video terminals. This room will have an unobstructed view of the judicial area with an entrance separate from the main entrance to the courtroom.

In March an information center was installed in the main lobby of the Anchorage courthouse complex. This center allows the switchboard operator/information officer to be available to the public to answer inquiries. This center also provides illuminated directories of all Anchorage court system locations and functions.

In October 1700 square yards of new carpeting were installed in the law library and clerk's office on the first floor of the new Anchorage court building.

Homer

In September the court system completed negotiations for 1100 square feet of expansion space adjacent to the Homer courthouse. This new space will provide for an enlarged law library and two attorney offices which can be used by the Department of Law and Public Defender. This will free offices in the courthouse for use as witness/conference rooms. Negotiations were also completed to remodel the existing court facility. This will include a soundproof corridor which will improve traffic flow from the clerk's office to the magistrate's office and allow the present small library to be used as a hearing room. This relocation/remodeling project is scheduled for completion in June 1982.

Kenai

In November the court system awarded the construction contract for major remodeling of approximately 4000 square feet in the Kenai courthouse. This project will provide space for an additional 12-person jury courtroom, a jury deliberation room with toilet facilities, a judge's chambers with toilet facilities, a secretary/reception area, a law clerk office, a small storage room, a small conference room, and expansion of the clerk's office.

Also included in this project is the remodeling of space alloted to the department of law. This will create four private offices, a storage room, clerical space, and a secretary/reception area.

A major feature of this project is the complete renovation of the existing heating, ventiliation, air-conditioning system (HVAC) in order to meet minimal standards. In order to provide adequate ventilation and heat control in the new courtroom, a separate air-conditioning unit must be installed on the roof above the new courtroom. The original design of this building did not provide for adequate ventilation. This project is scheduled for completion in April 1982.

Kodiak

In December 930 square feet of office space was remodeled on the first floor in the Kodiak courthouse to allow the clerk's office to relocate from a congested area on the second floor. This relocation

of the clerk's area is the first phase of a major remodeling effort to improve and expand the court facilities in Kodiak.

The second phase of this project will include the remodeling of approximately 2000 square feet of space on the second floor. This will provide space for an enlarged 12-person jury courtroom, a jury deliberation/multi-purpose room with toilet facilities, two holding cells with toilet facilities, a prisoner control room, a public waiting area, a controlled-access corridor, a visiting judge's chambers, two conference rooms, and improved storage capability.

A significant feature of this project is the provision of adequate ventilation and temperature control in the remodeled courtroom. In order to accomplish this, a separate air-conditioning unit must be installed on the roof above the courtroom. Windows currently provide the only form of ventilation in the building. Open windows cause an increase in environmental noise which seriously interferes with the electronic recording of proceedings. Detailed specifications are being developed and the project is scheduled for completion near mid-1982.

Naknek

In December the court system completed negotiations for the lease of approximately 1600 square feet of space located on the first floor of the Bristol Bay Borough Building in Naknek. The basic term of this lease is five years with an option to renew for five additional one-year periods. Plans for this space include the creation of a small 12-person jury courtroom, a jury deliberation/conference room, a clerk's area with public counter, a magistrate's office and two small attorney/witness conference rooms. The court system is scheduled to relocate into this space in early February 1982.

Seldovia

In May the court system completed negotiations with the City of Seldovia for the lease of approximately 530 square feet of office space in the Seldovia Municipal Building. This space includes a magistrate's office, a jury deliberation room, and an evidence storage area. Also included in this lease is approximately 800 square feet of court/hearing room space that is available for use by the court system on an as-needed basis at no additional cost. The basic term of this lease is three years with an option to renew for five additional one year periods.

Shungnak

In September a new magistrate post was created in Shungnak. In November the newly appointed magistrate moved into the Shungnak Public Safety Building. This facility provides approximately 360 square feet of office space that will be shared with the local law enforcement officers.

St. Paul Island

In October the court system completed negotiations with the City of St. Paul for the lease of approximately 530 square feet of office space for the magistrate and a courtroom. This space is located in the St. Paul Municipal Building. The basic term of this lease is five years with an option to renew for five additional one-year periods.

FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Fairbanks

In October extensive work was completed which upgraded the existing

heating, ventilation, and air-conditioning system in the Fairbanks courthouse. These improvements will provide an increased volume of cool air circulating to the courtrooms and office during periods of high outside temperature. This work was completed with the cooperation of the Department of Transportation and Pubic Facilties, Division of General Design and Construction, and the Division of Maintenance & Operations.

In December detailed plans were developed by the court system to allow expansion of the clerk's office in the Fairbanks courthouse. This project will add office space by reconfiguring the hallway and entry area adjacent to the clerk's office. In addition, two private offices will be constructed. This project is scheduled for completion in 1982.

Healy

In July the court system moved to a new facility in Healy. The new leased facility of 1220 square feet was built to court system specifications and provides for a small superior court. The space includes a small courtroom capable of being used for 12-person jury trials, a magistrate's office, a clerk's office with public counter, and a jury deliberation/multi-purpose room. The court system relocated into this new space from a single room in the main truck storage area of the Tri-Valley Volunteer Fire Department.

Nenana

In March the court system moved into newly remodeled space in Nenana. This relocation allowed the court system to occupy space separate from the office of the City of Nenana. The new space was remodeled to court system specifications and provides for a small 6-person jury courtroom, jury deliberation room with toilet, clerk's office with public counter and lobby, magistrate's office, storage room, and an attorney/witness conference room.

AFFIRMATIVE ACTION

As a result of the 1980 U.S. Census, new affirmative action goals were established in June 1981 for the Alaska groupings for each judicial district or location. The affirmative action goal is to have the ratio of minority employees to the total number of court system employees in a location equal the ratio of minorities to the total population in that location. The target date for completion of the goals is June 1982.

At the end of 1981, 17.6% of the Alaska Court System's 416 classified employees were minorities. Of the 17.6% minority workforce, 8.1% were Alaska Native, 5.1% were Black, 2.5% were Asian/Pacific Islander and 1.9% were classified as Other. The affirmative goal is to have a workforce comprised of at least 18% minority hire.

During 1981, 181 classified positions were filled within the Alaska Court System. Of the 181 positions filled, 144 (79.5%) were filled by Caucasians, 19 (10.5%) were filled by Alaska Natives, 11 (6.1%) were filled by Blacks, 3 (1.7%) were filled by Asian/Pacific Islanders, and 4 (2.2%) were filled by employees classified as Other Minority.

Although a disproportionate number of minorities (85.7%) compared to Caucasians (78%) are at salary range 12 and below, it appears that some progress has been made in promoting minorities. At the end of 1980, 11.5% of the minority employees were at salary ranges 13 - 19; at the end

CLASSIFIED POSITIONS

Location	Total Number of Employees	Caucasian		Alaska Native		Black		Asian/Pacific Islander		Other		Total Minority Hiring Goal
		Actual	Goal	Actual	Goal	Actual	Goal	Actual	Goal	Actual	Goal	
1st District	37	29	N/A	3	6	1	*	4	*	0	*	8*
2nd District	9	5	N/A	3	6	0	0	0	0	1	0	6
3rd District	37	29	N/A	5	5	0	*	1	*	2	*	6*
Anchorage	159	134	N/A	8	8	13	8	2	3	2	3	24
4th District	13	6	N/A	6	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	8
Fairbanks	67	59	N/A	4	3	2	3	1	*	1	1	9*
Appellate Courts	36	32	N/A	1	4	1	*	2	*	0	*	6*
Administration	58	49	N/A	4	3	3	3	0	*	2	*	10*
TOTAL	416	343	N/A	34	43	21	16	10	3	8	4	77

*Goals are computed by multiplying the number of available positions by the percentage of a specific minority present in an area's population. If the resulting number is less than one-half a position, no specific goal is assigned to that minority group. However, when the sum of the fractions of all minority groups equaled one or more positions, these positions were added to the total minority hiring goal.

of 1981, 14.3% of the minority employees were at ranges 13 - 19. As in previous years, there are no minorities at salary ranges 20 - 28.

Women are well represented at all levels other than salary range 21 and above. Of the 22 positions at salary range 21 and above, six are filled by women.

Totem Pole in Anchorage Courthouse

LAW LIBRARIES 1981

Following intensive on-site remodeling efforts, the Kotzebue law library became the sixteenth court system law library. Basic state materials were purchased first. Additional volumes and legal reference sets will be placed there in accordance with a plan to provide necessary research materials to support superior court operations. Additional space was acquired recently and is being remodeled to accommodate future growth.

Most of the existing libraries are faced with space limitations requiring complete physical reorganization and/or replacement of portions of the collections with microfiche. During 1981, the Fairbanks law library underwent the first phase in a reorganization plan to replace inadequate shelving with standard library shelving and to set aside a suitable study area. To a lesser extent, the supreme court libraries in Fairbanks and Juneau were also reorganized to provide easier access to materials.

Long range plans for most of the law libraries include replacing first series regional reporters with ultrafiche. This plan will be first implemented in those locations facing the most severe space problems.

The Anchorage law library continues to fulfill its role as the state's major legal reference facility and as a research collection for the other fifteen libraries. In 1981 the library acquired a Westlaw terminal, the operation of which is under the general supervision of the library reference staff. At this time, Westlaw's computerized legal research capabilities are available only to court system staff. For cataloging functions the library continues to rely on the Washington Library Network bibliographic data base.

Cindy McBurney listens as Westlaw Representative Dru Elliot demonstrates the system

To keep pace with use of the facility, the Anchorage law library has increased seating capacity through purchase of additional study carrells. In addition, extra shelving was installed during 1981 to accommodate a duplicate set of the most heavily used regional reporter.

PUBLIC INFORMATION EFFORTS

Publications

Pamphlets are being written in order to better inform the public about certain basic court procedures. Cooperative efforts are underway with several state agencies on certain topics. After these materials are published, they will be available in the Anchorage courthouse and in the Anchorage offices of participating state agencies as part of a pilot project. If the program is successful the distribution of the materials may be expanded to include other locations.

Rough drafts have now been completed on the following topics:

- Bail
- Violent Crimes Compensation
- Restitution
- Child Support Payments
- No Fault Dissolutions of Marriage
- Change of Name Procedure

Other topics will be addressed in a second stage.

The Alaska Court System's Annual Report

The court system's annual report has been reorganized to provide statistical and fiscal information on a fiscal year basis. Information on the court system's programs and activities is provided on a calendar year basis in this year's report.

Background Booklet On The Alaska Supreme Court's Consideration of the Beaufort Sea Lease Sale Case

In March of 1981, the Alaska Supreme Court travelled to Barrow to hear oral arguments in the case of Hammond, et. al. v. North Slope Borough, et. al. The case concerned the leasing of state acreage in the Beaufort Sea off Northern Alaska for oil and gas exploration. The supreme court went to Barrow so that North Slope Borough residents could attend a court proceeding involving issues of vital interest to their community.

Prior to oral arguments, the Office of the Administrative Director of the Court System prepared a booklet on the issues facing the Alaska Supreme Court in its consideration of the Beaufort Sea lease sale. The booklet provided information on previous state and federal court rulings on the lease sale question and background on the economic and environmental issues involved in the case.

With the help of the North Slope Borough School District's Curriculum Office, more than 200 copies of this publication were distributed to five high schools in the area. More than 100 copies of the publication were distributed to residents who attended the supreme court hearing at the Barrow High School gymnasium.

The court system also provided assistance in the statewide radio and television broadcasts of these oral arguments. The broadcasts were conducted by the University of Alaska Anchorage Justice Center and both public and commercial radio and television stations.

Law Day Observance

The court system was actively involved in the annual nationwide observance of Law Day on May 1. In conjunction with the Alaska and Anchorage Bar Associations, the court system produced a program for sixty Anchorage students specializing in law studies. A panel including representatives from the Alaska Supreme Court, Juvenile and Chi ʾren's Court, Anchorage Police Department, Anchorage Bar Association, Anchorage District Attorney's Office, Anchorage Public Defender's Office and American Civil Liberties Union discussed a hypothetical case involving a student protest that resulted in arrests. The panel also took general questions from the students.

Courthouse Tours

The court system conducts courthouse tours for organized groups. These tours are usually handled through the security or administrative offices at each courthouse location.

COURT SPECIALIST'S REPORT

Jury Management

An extensive effort has been undertaken to analyze and improve the current jury management system. Specifically, the system is being updated to improve the annual jury master list by removing the names of individuals who are not residents or who are deceased. The number of jury forms and resulting paperwork

Forms Committee Members

has been reduced. Work will commence in 1982 to deal with improving the use of jurors' time and reducing costs associated with jury selection. An improved jury orientation program will also be undertaken.

Records Management

This project has many facets. The first step was to identify all of the various court records. The next step was to establish a recommended retention period for each record. Work commenced on these two phases during the latter part of 1981. A complete records management plan, dealing with retention, storage, and forms will be developed during 1982.

Anchorage Courthouse and Parking Lots

ANCHORAGE COURTHOUSE EXPANSION PROJECT

Project Description

The most significant item in the court system FY 83 capital budget is a request for funds to construct a five-floor court and office building connected to the present Anchorage courthouse complex. This proposed building would be located on the parking lot adjacent to the two existing buildings (called the old and new Anchorage buildings) and would add approximately 199,455 gross square feet of space. Besides providing for the expansion needs of the court system until 2010, the new building will allow for the expansion of the following court-related offices: judicial services section of the state troopers, department of law, public defender, and judicial council.

The new building will provide space for the following: fourteen trial courtrooms with adequate support space, one high-security arraignment courtroom, one courtroom designed specifically for use by members of the news media, four hearing rooms for family court including two for divorce matters and two for children's matters, and two probate court hearing rooms. The building will also allow for expansion by the clerk's office and law library. Office space will be provided for the public defender with separate public access, special prosecutions and appeals section of the attorney general's office, administrative director, area court administrator, central court supply storage and technical operations, which includes computer operations and statistical research.

Background

In order for a judicial facility to function properly, there is a need to maintain certain spatial relationships between the various elements of a courthouse plan. These include the judge's chamber, courtroom, jury room, and the relationship of these spaces to the prisoner holding facility, public circulation areas, jury assembly room, and clerical support spaces. Because of these unique architectural demands, additional space cannot always be added incrementally, as might be the case with ordinary office expansion.

As caseloads increase there is a corresponding growth in judicial, support and related agencies' staffs. Judicial facilities must then be remodeled, expanded, or relocated in order to allow for the necessary amount of space and its proper distribution. Inadequate numbers of courtrooms can lead to poor utilization of judicial resources and inadequate clerical or support space can result in inefficient use of personnel.

When a court facility reaches its maximum limits, the expansion of the court into spaces vacated by other agencies and/or the remodeling of existing spaces can often resolve the space problems for the immediate future. As growth continues, however, it may become necessary to construct new facilities to provide adequate judicial services.

Project Need

The existing Anchorage court complex is near its maximum capacity. Within three years the complex will be overcrowded to such an extent that the delivery of judicial services may be impaired. The staff offices of the administrative director, judicial council, public defender and probation offices have already been forced to move to leased space outside the court complex. The yearly rental costs to the state of Alaska for court-related offices outside the complex (including the department of law) is more than $400,000. The special prosecutions and appeals section of the district attorney's office must be moved out of the court complex within the next year in order to meet the existing demands for court support space. The court system has already received funding for and begun the detailed planning of this new Anchorage courthouse addition. The project will be coordinated so as to limit disruption of judicial services to the public.

Personnel Projections

Increases in court personnel, including judicial officers and support staff, are determined primarily by the growth in cases filed within the court system. It is assumed that the existing positive correlation between population growth and cases filed will continue.

The Anchorage superior court is expected to increase by an average of one judge for every four years in the future. Each additional superior court judge will also need approximately four full-time support staff. The district court is expected to increase by an average of one judge for every four years in the future. Each additional district court judge will also need approximately two full-time support staff including a law clerk and clerical staff. The number of personnel in domestic relations and children's matters is expected to increase by three in 1985 and double by the year 2010. The number of personnel in probate court is expected to increase by one in 1985 and more than double by year 2010.

The judicial services section of the state troopers, attorney general, public defender, judicial council and the office of the administrative director will all have expansion needs. The new addition will provide for all the above projections through the year 2010.

Design Considerations

A determination of the size and volume of the new building was based on an analysis of personnel and space requirements for each department likely to be housed in the new building. This facility program indicated the amount of space that would be required over the next thirty years. The program also took into account the special architectural considerations required by the difference in height between the existing buildings. (The new Anchorage building has five floors with mezzanine and basement and the old Anchorage building consists primarily of two floors with the western portion having three floors and a basement.) It was determined that the addition would have to occupy the entire parking lot if the addition is not to exceed the height of the existing new Anchorage building.

As the demand for judicial services has increased, the court system underwent numerous changes. For instance, the staff necessary for the new court of appeals had to be accommodated in space allocated for another purpose. Such modifications may have a negative impact on the efficient use of existing facilities. Therefore, maximum flexibility in the allocation and utilization of space is one of the most important considerations in the planning and design of the new courthouse addition.

One aspect of flexibility involves planning for the long-term expansion needs of each department. For instance, grouping similar functional areas (such as clerical departments) together rather than with courtrooms allows for greater ease in expansion and results in project savings. Another way of increasing flexibility is to avoid placing departments with very different physical requirements together. For example, if office space and courtrooms are mixed on the same floor, higher ceilings will be needed for an entire floor because of the courtroom areas.

Another design consideration that was addressed involved the manner in which the new and existing buildings would be attached. It was determined that the most economical and flexible way of accommodating the court system's space needs would be to extend each floor of the existing buildings into the proposed new building. While it is possible to connect the floors of the existing buildings with those of the new building by bridges, the degree of flexibility, as well as convenience, would be lessened by the lack of contiguous space. Also, the full extension of each floor of the existing buildings into the new building would provide an opportunity to continue, harmonize or complement the facade treatment of three buildings designed and built many years apart.

Conclusion

The court system has already received a 9.9 million dollar appropriation for the initial phases of this project. These funds will provide for the remodeling necessary to connect the new building with the existing complex and for planning design and engineering of the new facility. The capital budget request to construct this new Anchorage courthouse addition is $33,229,000, which includes funding for equipment and 1% for art in public places. This project has already begun and development of

detailed plans is underway. During FY 1983, bids for construction of the facility will be ready for advertising. It is anticipated that during FY 1983 the initial steps of the construction process will be completed. By the end of FY 1985 relocation into the new facility will be achieved.

AUTOMATION IN THE ALASKA COURT SYSTEM

Current Automated Activities

Over the past years, the Alaska Court System has implemented a number of automated systems to assist the administrative office and the Anchorage trial courts in managing their caseload. Systems implemented have included a statewide docketing/case reporting system, a jury selection/payroll system and several case processing and accounting applications for the Anchorage courts.

Increasing Workload Does Not Equal New Personnel Positions

In the past, when a local court demonstrated an increase in its workload, new clerical positions were added to the court to cope with the increased duties. Proposed constitutional limitations on operating budget expenditures, if passed, will make it extremely difficult to respond to increasingly complex records processing/case management tasks in this manner. Mounting local court caseloads and increasingly complex litigation must be handled by existing staff without sacrificing current levels of efficiency.

Automated Records Systems Are One Answer To Current/Future Problems

With the recent evolution of automated office technology, it is now possible for the Alaska Court System to look to automated records processing systems as a solution to the problems identified above for both local courts and the administrative office.

Initial and ongoing costs of implementing new systems will be offset by reduced operating costs or by cost avoidance in many of Alaska's courts. In order for these systems to be cost justified, they must provide day-to-day operational support for clerical staff in the courts. That is, they must be able to relieve the clerical staff of some of the time-consuming duties that they currently must perform manually. In addition, the new systems must assist the court in managing its caseload more efficiently. Hence, the goals of any such systems are increased management efficiency and to avoid having to hire new personnel to meet the demands of increased case filings and complex clerical procedures.

Trial courts around the United States that manually process all records typically require one full-time clerical position for every 300-350 annual non-traffic cases filed in the court as well as one full-time clerical position for every 3,000 to 3,500 traffic cases filed in the court. A review of the staff to filing ratios in Alaska's courts indicates that these ratios are applicable in Alaska.

Trial courts that have implemented automated systems which provide integrated case management, case calendaring, accounting, forms generation and word processing capabilities typically require one full-time clerical position for every 450-700 non-traffic cases filed as well as one full-time clerical position for every 4,500 to 5,500 traffic cases filed. Several trial courts, most notably in the states of Washington and Oregon,

have achieved higher ratios than these averages.

The increased productivity of clerical personnel results in avoidance of costs incurred in adding new personnel to handle increasing caseloads. Improved overall case management is a relatively free byproduct of improving the efficiency of the clerical function in the court.

For these reasons, the Alaska Court System has decided to embark on a large scale project to implement automated data/word processing equipment and systems in selected courts. It is the intent of this project to automate 100% of the superior court caseload statewide, and approximately 90-95% of the district court/magistrate caseload statewide. In addition to trial court applications, a review is being conducted to assess the need to implement similar equipment in the appellate court clerk's office. Overall, the project will require the following equipment and software developments. The current data processing equipment in Anchorage will be upgraded to handle all of the Anchorage trial courts data processing needs. Additionally, up to 17 small stand-alone, microprocessor-based, data and word processing systems will be implemented in selected courts statewide.

In order to achieve the desired increase in the ratio of filings to full-time clerical positions, the following applications are being considered for inclusion in each system implemented:

- automated case records (all case types)
- automated case calendaring (case scheduling and calendar production)
- automated case indexes (eliminates need for index cards)
- automated accounting (machine generated receipts and accounting reports)
- automated management information (each system will be able to track cases from filing to dispositions and provide all routine or ad hoc management reports. This would, for example, alert clerks to fines due. SIS cases in need of review, filings due, scheduled events for each case, etc.)
- automated jury management (once master jury lists have been compiled, all qualifications, summons, excusals, deferrals, pay records and mailers can be produced locally)
- automated forms generation (e.g., notices to parties, etc.)
- word processing applications (each system will be able to simultaneously perform a full range of data processing and word processing functions)
- on-line access to all active case records (courts will have multiple terminals that will allow clerks to immediately inquire about, update, or modify any active case record)
- on-line case indexes (all parties to a case will be indexed and can be accessed via a phonetic name search. A name spelling similar to the one desired would retrieve all records with a similar name)
- on-line management reports (a flexible report generating program will be included that will allow judges and clerks to request immediate reports regarding almost any type of case related information)
- automated statistical information (these systems will completely replace the current statewide docketing/case reporting system. The administrative office will retrieve any statistical information it needs from the automated systems. Clerks will no longer have to fill out the docket/case reporting forms)
- automated case disposition

reporting (traffic and possibly criminal case dispositions can be automatically forwarded to the appropriate state agencies)
- inter-court communications (each system is equipped with a communications device that will allow courts to communicate and transmit information between courts or to the administrative office)

Each system installed will be a complete trial court management package. Case calendaring, indexing, routine forms generation, accounting, jury management and caseflow management features will be included. Complete statistical and exception reports will be available to court personnel on demand. For example, these systems can produce daily tickler lists for all cases that require specified action on a given date or range of dates. Analyses of all pending cases can be routinely conducted to identify cases that are not progressing satisfactorily or are approaching a deadline (e.g., criminal cases approaching 120 days, civil cases with filings due, cases with fines due, cases due for annual review, etc.). These systems will be designed to allow the clerks and judges to efficiently control and direct their court's activities, thus avoiding having to react to unexpected occurrences.

It is anticipated that full implementation of this project will take approximately 18-20 months. First system implementations are scheduled for July of 1982. System design, development, implementation, initial and follow-up training and system maintenance will be provided by the administrative office's technical operations section.

New Court Rules Attorney Thomas B. Stewart and Superior Court Judge Duane Craske

COURT RULES ATTORNEY

The Alaska Court System has created a court rules attorney position designed to improve the efficiency of the state's courts. This position was filled in December by former Juneau Superior Court Judge Thomas B. Stewart.

Stewart's primary function will be to research and evaluate proposed rule amendments. He will draft amendments aimed at eliminating any unnecessary steps in court procedures which may be causing unneeded costs and delays in court time. In addition, Stewart will coordinate the referral of pending rules matters to standing and special advisory committees and to the public for comment.

COURT SYSTEM PUBLIC SERVICE AND INFORMATION EFFORTS

1. Access to Public Records

Public records within the Alaska Court System are open for inspection according to a rule adopted by the Alaska Supreme Court, effective February 1, 1982. The supreme court adopted Ad inistrative Rule 37.5 to ensure that members of the public,

the press and the media will be given reasonable access and opportunity to inspect public records on file with the courts.

The new rule encourages access to a wide range of court records. Written documents are open for inspection and can be copied for a reduced fee of twenty cents per page. The public can also listen to tapes and watch video recordings of court proceedings. Copies will be provided at a nominal fee.

Public access is extended to include photographic materials, maps, magnetic tapes and punch cards. Judges' notes relating to the adjudication of legal issues are confidential in keeping with the court's obligation to maintain fairness and impartiality.

A written request to inspect a record about a court proceeding may be made through the clerk of court at any time, Monday through Friday, between 8:30 a.m. and 4:30 p.m. Interested persons will be able to look at original records or reasonable facsimiles in the area of the court where they are normally kept. Inspection of records which are readily available must be permitted within two days of the request.

If the clerk withholds a record on the grounds that it is confidential, the denial can be appealed in writing to the administrative director of the court system. He will review the request and must provide a response within seven working days.

The rule covers all documents in whole or in part which are filed with the courts, or prepared, owned or used by the court system. Because these records contain information relating to the conduct of the public's business, court system policy requires easy and open access.

2. Reduction in Photocopying Fees

In response to frequent requests from the public to provide copies of court documents at lower rates, the Alaska Court System cut its photocopying fees by 60% during September of 1981. Copies of court documents are now provided at 20¢ per copy instead of 50¢.

3. Credit Card Bail System

In late 1981 the Alaska Court System began a pilot project in the Anchorage courthouse whereby VISA and MASTERCARD bank credit cards would be accepted to pay for court fees, trust transactions, and bail.

The credit card payment plan has been helpful for those who must pay court fees. It has also increased security at the courthouse by reducing the amount of daily cash receipts that are taken in at the courthouse. As of December 1981, credit card payments were not being accepted to pay for traffic fines at the Anchorage courthouse. Such payments will be allowed in mid-1982, after completion of a courthouse remodeling project and the relocation of the traffic section into new offices.

As of the end of 1981, the court system could only accept credit card payments for bail during regular business hours. Cooperative efforts were being conducted with the superintendant of the Sixth Avenue Jail in Anchorage to develop a procedure so that bank credit cards would be accepted for the posting of bail at any hour at the jail. The Sixth Avenue Jail serves as the primary presentence detention facility in Southcentral Alaska.

As of the end of 1981, the court system had no plans to expand this credit card payment plan to other trial court locations in the state;

yet that possibility had not been ruled out. Future expansion of the program depends upon its success in Anchorage and upon how helpful the public finds the procedure to be. According to the National Center for State Courts in Williamsburg, Virginia, this is one of the first and most comprehensive credit card payment plans for any court system in the nation.

4. Anchorage's Committing Magistrate and 24-hour Bail Program

Since late 1978 the Anchorage courts have had a 24-hour bail and committing magistrate program. One magistrate is on duty at the Anchorage courthouse at all times. Except for persons arrested on outstanding warrants who are taken directly to jail, all persons who are arrested and taken into custody are transported directly to the Anchorage courthouse to appear before the magistrate. The magistrate then determines whether or not the defendant should be released on bail pending trial.

The 24-hour bail system accomplishes three primary goals: (1) protection of the rights of the defendant, (2) protection of the public, and (3) optimum utilization of law enforcement agencies and correctional institutions.

Generally, Alaska law provides for the release of persons pending trial if they can be trusted to make future appearances and do not pose a danger to the community. A defendant may be released on his own recognizance, or may be required to post bail. Because of the 24-hour system, those individuals arrested for minor offenses who meet the above criteria may be released without spending the night in jail.

Alaska law also provides specific guidelines to be considered in regard to releasing individuals who do not meet one or both of the above criteria. Prior to the use of the 24-hour system, a bail schedule was frequently used in determining whether a defendant should be released. If a defendant could afford to bail out of jail, he was released without an examination of his potential danger to the community or the likelihood of making court appearances. In contrast, the 24-hour system provides an on-duty magistrate who can and must carefully consider the specifics of every case in light of the statutory requirements prior to releasing or incarcerating defendants.

Finally, the system promotes the best utilization of both the state correctional facilities located in Anchorage and law enforcement personnel. Alaska's largest pretrial detention facility, the Sixth Avenue State Correctional Annex, has experienced severe overcrowding in the last few years. When the Sixth Avenue facility is filled to capacity, the overflow and overcrowding spreads to the Third Avenue Annex. The release of those defendants who do not need to be incarcerated overnight reduces overcrowding and its attendant problems. Because the cost of housing prisoners, even overnight, is not insignificant, the system reduces expenditures by the state as well. In addition, by immediately dealing with the question of an arrestee's bail, police officers are able to resume patrols more quickly and spend less time appearing in court.

5. Statewide Magistrate Services

In many rural locations throughout the state, magistrates are the sole representatives of the Alaska Court System. Magistrates throughout Alaska's many small communities and villages perform a variety of judicial and non-judicial functions.

The judicial duties of a magistrate include issuing arrest and search warrants, setting bail or deter-

mining conditions of release for defendants, conducting arraignments and presiding over small claims and misdemeanor trials. Magistrates also perform the duties of coroners (including inquests and presumptive death hearings) and notary public, record vital statistics and issue absentee ballots. Some magistrates also serve as masters for the superior court in children's and other family matters. Although not every magistrate works full-time, each is on 24-hour call.

6. The Anchorage Courthouse Information Center

The Anchorage courthouse handles about half of the state's court cases. In order to provide more direct assistance to the public, the Anchorage courthouse information center was established in the main lobby in early 1981.

The development of the information center did not require the addition of any new courthouse employees. The current switchboard operator and equipment were moved into the lobby. This allows the operator to answer telephone inquiries, transfer calls to the appropriate offices, and to answer inquiries from attorneys and the public.

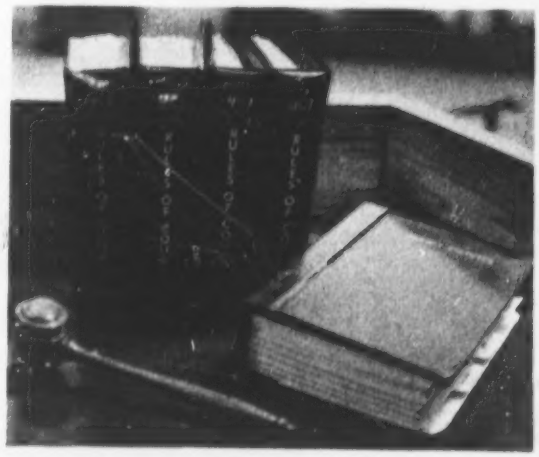
CAMERAS IN THE COURTROOM

Amendments to the Judicial Canons will make it easier for the media to broadcast state court proceedings. An order of the supreme court, effective February 1, 1982, reduces the number of participants who can bar cameras from the courtroom.

Under the new provisions, civil proceedings can be covered with the consent of the judge. Permission from the parties' lawyers is no longer required. Cameras may be allowed in all proceedings except family and juvenile matters. Criminal cases will be open to media coverage as long as the judge and defendant agree. In cases dealing with sexual offenses, the permission of the victim is also needed. Arguments before the supreme court and the court of appeals can be broadcast with the consent of the court. A witness or party cannot be photographed if he/she objects. A trial participant can also preclude broadcasting of his/her testimony.

To encourage media coverage of court proceedings, every major court construction project will now include one courtroom specifically designed for electronic media coverage. The first remodeled courtroom will be available in Anchorage later this year. Plans call for a glass enclosure at the rear of the courtroom, in which the press can set up electronic equipment without disrupting proceedings. The room will be prewired and direct telephone lines will be installed.

All Anchorage television and radio media personnel must contact the audio-visual staff in the Office of the Administrative Director in Anchorage at least one day in advance of the proposed coverage to insure that all equipment will be set up in accordance with the court system's media plan.



Members of the Fish and Game Subcommittee

THE FISH AND GAME SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE SUPREME COURT ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON SENTENCING GUIDELINES

The fish and game subcommittee was created to address apparent sentencing disparity in fish and game cases throughout Alaska. The amount of fines, the length of jail time, and the severity of various sanctions imposed for the same type of offense differ in the various regions of the state. The subcommittee plans to develop sentencing guidelines and other methods to assure more uniformity in sentencing.

Members of the fish and game subcommittee were appointed in August of 1981. They include Wrangell District Court Judge Robin Taylor, Kodiak Superior Court Judge Roy Madsen, Homer District Court Judge James Hornaday, Ketchikan District Court Judge Henry Keene, Jr., Nenana Magistrate Skip Slater, and Fairbanks District Court Judge Stephen Cline. The subcommittee held its first organizational meeting in October and reviewed materials prepared by its staff. Judge Taylor was selected as chairman of the subcommittee.

At about the same time the Alaska Judicial Council instructed its executive director, Nicholas Maroules, to look into the problem of apparent sentencing disparity in fish and game offenses. Maroules, along with the staff attorney for the subcommittee, F. N. Troxell, worked with the fish and game subcommittee on this problem. The subcommittee hearings are the result of the two agencies jointly investigating a problem of mutual concern.

Later this year the Alaska Judicial Council plans to conduct a comprehensive statistical analysis of fish and game offenses and sentencing patterns to identify the reasons for these problems and the extent to which they exist.

By the time this report is published, the subcommittee will have held hearings in Anchorage, Kodiak, Homer, Ketchikan, Dillingham, Naknek, Bethel and Fairbanks and taken testimony from interested groups and individuals. Some of the groups testifying include district attorneys and fish and wildlife enforcement officers in each offense area, members of the state fish and game advisory boards, the Alaska Draggers Association, the United Fisherman's Marketing Association, the Alaska Professional Hunters Association, the Alaska Seine Boaters, Inc., the Alaska Trollers Association, and the Southeast Alaska Gillnetters Association. Representatives from various sportsmen's associations, along with individual guides, fishermen and attorneys will also testify.

The subcommittee plans to release its final report by mid-February of 1982. At the end of 1981, approximately three fourths of the hearings had been completed. At this stage the following suggestions are receiving support:

1. A program of on-going education and familiarization should be implemented for judges and magistrates throughout the state regarding the significance of major violations to the resource and to the industry;

2. The district attorney's offices should be encouraged to conduct more extensive sentencing hearings including, if possible, the testimony of representatives from user groups;

3. Sentencing guidelines should be established for the judiciary to use for major specific violations so as to enhance the deterrence aspects of such sentences.

FOREWORD

During the last six months, the administrative office has been reviewing the data collection, data processing and analysis procedures upon which annual reports have been based. It is our conclusion that the growing caseload, increasing complexity of the litigation involved, and the burden that our data collection activities place on local trial courts have overwhelmed our existing data collection systems. Clerical staff in the local courts no longer have enough time to complete and audit the complex data collection forms upon which our annual report data are based. The end result is that our statistical information is no longer as timely, complete or accurate as is required. This situation has developed during a period when requests for information regarding judicial operations have steadily increased from other criminal justice agencies, the legislature, other state agencies and the public.

The administrative office fully recognizes the need for timely and accurate information regarding operations of the Alaska Court System. It also recognizes the obligation to routinely provide reliable information to other members of the criminal justice system, the legislature and the public. To be able to continue to meet these obligations, the administrative office has initiated a two year program to revise its data collection and data processing procedures. The backbone of this program involves the implementation of several micro-processor based computers in local courts to support day-to-day operations in the court and simultaneously provide all necessary statistical information to the administrative office. These computer systems are discussed in the special reports section of this annual report.

In conjunction with hardware changes, all reporting forms and procedures are being reviewed to ascertain the need for any information collected at the state level. The first intent of this program is to provide operational support to local courts. The second is to collect only that information that is routinely required for management functions or to meet the court system's public information obligations. This information will be collected in a manner that places the minimum burden on clerical staff in the local courts.

Because of our recently completed review, and during the two year transition to our new data collection system, we will be publishing significantly less information in our annual reports. For example, our review indicated that available data on pending cases in the trial courts was not sufficiently accurate. Therefore, no data regarding pending cases in trial courts is contained in this annual report. In addition, problems were discovered with much of the data regarding the specific stage of disposition of cases and other specialized data. All of this type of data has been omitted from this year's annual report.

A review was conducted of the manner in which traffic case data are collected. With a few exceptions, no information regarding traffic cases is received until their final disposition. Because of this, a traffic case filed in the last month of one year and disposed of in the next year is not counted properly. It is not recorded as a filing in the first year but is counted as a disposition in the next. Consequently, we have no accurate information regarding pending traffic caseload nor do we have timely and accurate data regarding

the volume of traffic cases filed in a given time span. A record of traffic dispositions provides a more accurate workload indicator for any given year. Therefore, it was determined that in this and subsequent annual reports, traffic case dispositions will be highlighted instead of filings. Whenever a table in this annual report refers to traffic filings, the figures will represent the number of traffic cases disposed of during the year in question.

As we accomplish this transition to a new data collection and processing system, we will gradually reintroduce the level of specificity that was contained in previous annual reports. This will be done as soon as we have reestablished confidence in the validity of this information. For readers who have come to expect and rely on the detailed data that is omitted in this reported, we ask that you bear with us during this transition period.

This statistical supplement is designed primarily for research applications. It is comprised of six sections dealing with appellate and trial court statistics and a glossary of terms. Trial court statistics are comprised of superior court, high volume district court and low volume district court data. Our determination of whether a district court is a high or low volume court is based on a rather simple test. If the court had at least 450 cases filed during the previous year or is located with a superior court, it is classified as a high volume district court. More detailed case processing data is collected from the high volume courts. Any reader with questions, comments or suggestions to offer on this statistical supplement is encouraged to contact the:

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SUPREME COURT

SUPREME COURT
SUMMARY OF FILINGS

FY 78/79 - FY 80/81

TYPE OF CASE	FY 78/79	FY 79/80	FY 80/81	% INCREASE FY 79/80 to FY 80/81
Appeals:				
Civil	246	283	301	+ 6
Criminal	133	141	31*	- 78
Sentence	35	55	17*	- 69
Petitions for Review	141	147	120	- 18
Original Applications	38	25	24	- 4
TOTAL	593	651	493	- 24

*Handled by Court of Appeals

SUPREME COURT
SUMMARY OF DISPOSITIONS

TYPE OF CASE	FY 78/79	FY 79/80	FY 80/81	% INCREASE FY 79/80 to FY 80/81
Appeals:				
Civil	221	266	267	+ .3
Criminal	108	132	240	+ 82
Sentence	41	53	68	+ 28
Petitions for Review	142	133	148	+ 11
Original Applications	31	25	22	- 12
TOTAL	543	609	745	+ 22

SUPREME COURT
DISPOSITIONS BY TYPE OF DISPOSITION
FY 80/81

TYPE OF CASE	DISPOSITION BY		TOTAL
	MERIT	DISMISSAL OR OTHER	
Appeals: Transfer to Court Appeals			
Civil 3	179	85	267
Criminal 136	93	11	240
Sentence 36	26	6	68
Petitions for Review 2	36	110	148
Original Applications	14	8	22
TOTAL 177	348	220	745
% OF TOTAL 24%	47%	29%	100%

SUPREME COURT
CASES PENDING AS OF JUNE 30

TYPE OF CASE	FY 78/79	FY 79/80	FY 80/81	% INCREASE FY 79/80 to FY 80/81
Appeals:				
Civil	316	332	366	+ 6
* Criminal	215	222	13	- 84
* Sentence	46	52	1	- 88
Petitions for Review	42	56	28	- 48
Original Applications	9	8	10	+ 43
TOTAL	628	670	418	- 35

*Now handled by Court of Appeals.

SUPREME COURT
REASON FOR CASES PENDING

FY 80/81

TYPE OF CASE	WITH STAFF	CASE AWAITING							STAYED	TOTAL
		DRAFT OPINION CIRCULATING	AWAITING DRAFT OPINION	RECORDS	BRIEFS	ARGU-MENT	DECISION	MANDATE		
Appeals:										
Civil	13	76	64	64	104	19	1	16	9	366
Criminal	0	7	0	0	3	0	1	2	0	13
Sentence	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Petitions for Review	2	1	5	0	5	0	14	0	1	28
Original Applications	0	1	1	0	3	0	4	0	1	10
TOTAL	15	86	70	64	115	19	20	18	11	418
% OF TOTAL	4%	20%	17%	15%	28%	4%	5%	4%	3%	100%

COURT OF APPEALS

COURT OF APPEALS
SUMMARY OF FILINGS

FY 80/81

TYPE OF CASE	FY 80/81			% INCREASE
Appeals:				
Merit	304			
Sentence	72			
Petitions for Review	58			
Original Applications	5			
TOTAL	439			

September 1980 - June 1981

COURT OF APPEALS
SUMMARY OF DISPOSITIONS

FY 80/81

TYPE OF CASE	FY 80/81			% INCREASE
Appeals:				
Merit	49			
Sentence	25			
Petitions for Review	40			
Original Applications	4			
TOTAL	118			

September 1980 - June 1981

COURT OF APPEALS
DISPOSITIONS BY TYPE OF DISPOSITION

FY 80/81

TYPE OF CASE	DISPOSITION BY		TOTAL
	MERITS	NOT ON MERITS	
Appeals:			
Merit	29	20	49
Sentence	13	12	25
Petitions for Review	6	34	40
Original Applications	0	4	4
TOTAL	48	70	118
% OF TOTAL	41%	59%	100% .

COURT OF APPEALS
CASES PENDING AS OF June 30, 1981

TYPE OF CASE	FY 80/81			% INCREASE
Appeals:				
Merit	255			
Sentence	47			
Petitions for Review	18			
Original Applications	1			
TOTAL	321			

COURT OF APPEALS
REASON FOR CASES PENDING
FY 80/81

TYPE OF CASE	CASE AWAITING							STAYED AND/OR REMAND	TOTAL
	DRAFT DISPOSITION CIRCULATING	AWAITING DRAFT DISPOSITION	RECORDS	BRIEFS	SUBMISSION	DECISION	MANDATE		
Appeals:									
Merit	22	57	72	66	19	0	6	13	255
Sentence	5	15	4	9	7	0	4	3	47
Petitions for Review	1	4	0	6	3	4	0	0	18
Original Applications	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
TOTAL	28	76	76	82	29	4	10	16	321
% OF TOTAL	9%	24%	24%	25%	9%	1%	3%	5%	100%

STATEWIDE TRIAL COURT

ALASKA POPULATION

LOCATION	POPULATION			% INCREASE 1970 TO 1980	% OF STATE-WIDE TOTAL
	1970 CENSUS	1980* CENSUS	INCREASE		
Anchorage	126,333	173,017	46,684	+ 37	43
Barrow	3,451	4,199	748	+ 22	1
Bethel	11,946	13,354	1,408	+ 12	3
Delta Junction	3,343	5,193	1,850	+ 55	1
Fairbanks	45,864	53,983	8,119	+ 18	13
Glenallen	774	501	- 273	- 35	.1
Haines	1,504	1,680	176	+ 12	.4
Homer	1,083	2,209	1,126	+104	.6
Juneau	13,556	19,528	5,972	+ 44	5
Kenai	12,730	19,785	7,055	+ 55	5
Ketchikan	11,717	11,316	- 401	- 3	3
Kotzebue	2,389	3,478	1,089	+ 46	1
Kodiak	9,409	9,939	530	+ 6	3
Nome	4,228	5,229	1,001	+ 24	1
Palmer	6,509	17,766	11,257	+ 73	4
Seward	2,336	2,809	473	+ 20	7
Sitka	6,109	7,803	1,694	+ 28	2
Tok	836	577	- 259	- 31	.1
Valdez	2,324	5,408	3,084	+133	1
Wrangell	2,423	2,363	- 60	- 2	.6
Petersburg	2,042	3,249	1,207	+ 59	1
Other (Low Volume)	31,455	37,095	5,640	+ 18	9
TOTAL	302,361	400,481	98,120	+ 32	100%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	42,565	53,794	11,229	+ 26	13
Second	9,797	11,368	1,571	+ 16	3
Third	190,471	247,830	57,359	+ 30	62
Fourth	59,528	87,489	27,961	+ 47	22

*U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of the Census
'1980 Census of Population and Housing'

ALASKA COURTS

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, POLICEMEN AND LAWYERS

LOCATION	POPULATION	TOTAL NUMBER POLICEMEN	POLICE PER THOUSAND POPULATION 3÷2x1000	TOTAL NUMBER LAWYERS	LAWYERS PER THOUSAND POPULATION 5÷2x1000
Anchorage	173,017	324	1.9	916	5.3
Barrow	4,199	25	5.9	3	.7
Bethel	13,354	16	1.2	12	.9
Delta Junction	5,193	2	.4	0	---
Fairbanks	53,983	84	1.6	153	2.8
Glennallen	501	7	13.9	1	1.9
Haines	1,680	4	2.4	1	.6
Homer	2,209	8	3.6	7	3.2
Juneau	19,528	34	1.7	151	7.7
Kenai	19,785	28	1.4	25	1.3
Ketchikan	11,316	32	2.8	28	2.5
Kotzebue	3,478	11	3.2	3	.9
Kodiak	9,939	26	2.6	17	1.7
Nome	5,229	9	1.7	9	1.7
Palmer	17,766	18	1.0	17	.9
Petersberg	3,249	9	2.8	1	.3
Seward	2,809	10	3.6	2	.7
Sitka	7,803	21	2.7	11	1.4
Tok	577	3	5.2	0	---
Valdez	5,408	19	3.5	4	.7
Wrangell	2,363	7	2.9	2	.8
Total	363,386	697	1.9	1,363	3.8

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	45,939	107	2.3	194	4.2
Second	8,707	20	2.3	12	1.4
Third	231,434	440	1.9	989	4.3
Fourth	77,306	130	1.7	168	2.2

ALASKA COURTS
AUTHORIZED JUDICIAL POSITIONS

JULY 1, 1981

LOCATION	SUPERIOR COURT	DISTRICT COURT	MAGI-STRATES	MASTERS	TOTAL	% OF STATEWIDE TOTAL
Anchorage	10	7	6	3	26	26
Barrow	0	0	1	0	1	1
Bethel	1	*1	1	0	3	3
Delta Junction	0	0	1	0	1	1
Fairbanks	4	4	1	0	9	9
Glenallen	0	0	1	0	1	1
Haines	0	0	1	0	1	1
Homer	0	1	0	0	1	1
Juneau	2	1	0	0	3	3
Kenai	1	0	1	0	2	2
Ketchikan	1	1	0	0	2	2
Kotzebue	1	0	1	0	2	2
Kodiak	1	0	1	0	2	2
Nome	1	0	0	0	1	1
Palmer	0	0	1	0	1	1
Seward	0	0	1	0	1	1
Sitka	1	0	1	0	2	2
Tok	0	0	1	0	1	1
Valdez	0	1	0	0	1	1
Wrangell	0	1	1	0	2	2
Petersburg	0	0	1	0	1	1
Other (Low Volume)	0	0	35	0	35	36
TOTAL	23	17	56	3	99	100%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	4	3	10	0	17	17
Second	2	0	8	0	10	10
Third	12	9	20	3	44	45
Fourth	5	5	18	0	28	28

*Acting D.C. Judge

ALASKA COURTS
AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL POSITIONS
AS OF JULY 1, 1981

LOCATION	POSITIONS BY RANGE					% OF STATEWIDE TOTAL
	BELOW 10	10 THROUGH 12	13 THROUGH 16	OVER 16	TOTAL	
Anchorage	31	92	25	8	156	49
Barrow	0	1	0	1	2	.6
Bethel	1	3	1	0	5	1.6
Delta Junction	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fairbanks	11	41	9	5	66	21
Glenallen	1	1	0	0	2	.6
Haines	0	1	0	0	1	.3
Homer	1	2	0	0	3	1
Juneau	2	10	4	2	18	5.7
Kenai	1	7	2	1	11	3.5
Ketchikan	1	7	2	1	11	3.5
Kotzebue	1	2	0	0	3	1
Kodiak	2	4	2	0	8	2.5
Nome	2	4	1	0	7	2.2
Palmer	1	1	1	0	3	1
Seward	1	1	0	0	2	.6
Sitka	1	3	1	0	5	1.6
Tok	0	1	0	0	1	.3
Valdez	1	2	0	0	3	1
Wrangell	1	0	0	0	1	.3
Petersburg	1	0	0	0	1	.3
Other (Low Volume)	6	2	0	0	8	2.5
TOTAL	66	185	48	18	317	100%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	6	21	7	3	37	12
Second	3	6	1	0	10	3
Third	41	112	30	9	192	60
Fourth	16	46	10	6	78	25

Temporaries without a PCN or CINA's are not listed.

ALASKA TRIAL COURTS
CASELOAD SUMMARY FY 80/81
7/1/80 - 6/30/81

LOCATION	SUPERIOR COURT FILINGS	DISTRICT COURT FILINGS *	TOTAL FILINGS *	% OF STATE TOTAL	TOTAL DISPOSITIONS
ANCHORAGE	7,696	63,846	71,542	46.5%	71,088
BARROW	82	304	386	.2%	266
BETHEL	399	1,426	1,825	1.2%	1,453
CORDOVA	--	1,032	1,032	.7%	1,019
DILLINGHAM	--	836	836	.5%	726
FAIRBANKS	2,522	15,121	17,643	11.4%	15,783
GLENNALLEN	--	1,307	1,307	.8%	1,275
HOMER	--	3,388	3,388	2.2%	3,380
JUNEAU	844	16,687	17,531	11.4%	16,482
KENAI	693	7,948	8,641	5.6%	8,050
KETCHIKAN	693	3,713	4,406	2.8%	4,019
KODIAK	408	3,132	3,540	2.3%	3,232
KOTZEBUE	228	730	958	.6%	699
NOME	434	1,045	1,479	1.0%	1,225
PALMER	--	6,646	6,646	4.3%	6,085
PETERSBURG	--	602	602	.4%	571
SEWARD	--	2,709	2,709	1.8%	2,645
SITKA	317	2,110	2,427	1.6%	2,057
TOK	--	1,164	1,164	.8%	1,104
UNALASKA	--	600	600	.4%	451
VALDEZ	--	1,218	1,218	.8%	1,158
WRANGELL	--	1,194	1,194	.8%	1,088
SUB TOTAL	14,316	136,758	151,074	98.1%	143,856
LOW VOL. CTS.	--	2,885	2,885	1.9%	2,555
TOTAL	14,316	139,643	153,959	100.0%	146,411

*Traffic dispositions also used as filings in District Court.

ALASKA COURTS
FY 80/81 OPERATING COSTS
(THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)
July 1, 1980 - June 30, 1981

LOCATION	PERSONNEL	OTHER	TOTAL	% OF STATEWIDE TOTAL	DOLLAR COST PER CASE FILED	
					ALL FILINGS	LESS TRAFFIC FILINGS
Anchorage	5852.5	3064.2	8916.7	43	125	364
Barrow	81.9	122.5	204.4	1	530	547
Bethel	313.1	266.8	579.9	3	318	380
Delta Junction	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Fairbanks	2794.6	1079.5	3874.1	19	220	519
Glenallen	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Haines	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Homer	139.7	90.2	229.9	1	68	304
Juneau	699.0	679.4	1378.4	7	79	370
Kenai	442.8	252.8	695.6	3	81	267
Ketchikan	523.0	301.0	824.0	4	187	330
Kotzebue	181.8	74.7	256.5	1	268	281
Kodiak	323.2	140.0	463.2	2	131	260
Nome	303.4	159.1	462.5	2	313	398
Palmer	137.9	109.3	247.2	1	37	114
Seward	93.1	39.0	132.1	1	49	376
Sitka	252.2	157.2	409.4	2	169	284
Tok	67.9	68.2	136.1	1	117	926
Valdez	144.0	82.3	226.3	1	186	434
Wrangell	130.0	36.0	166.0	1	139	396
Petersburg	62.5	37.9	100.4	1	167	297
Other (Low Volume)	1000.3	546.8	1547.1	6	232	431
TOTAL	13542.9	7306.9	20849.8	100	135	371

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	1827.1	1261.9	3089.0	15	114	341
Second	655.6	382.5	1038.1	5	401	467
Third	7532.7	4106.9	11639.6	56	114	333
Fourth	3527.5	1555.6	5083.1	24	227	505

Superior

SUPERIOR COURT

SUPERIOR COURT - CASELOAD FY 80/81

FY 80/81 brought a 6% increase over 1979 superior court caseloads. This percentage change in workload was not uniform across the state. Superior courts reporting significant increases in caseloads included Bethel (+24%), Juneau (+25%), Ketchikan (+30%) and Nome (+40%). Courts reporting significant decreases in caseload included Barrow (-23%) and Kodiak (-14%).

Superior courts reporting significant increases in cases disposed of during the year included Anchorage (+27%) and Nome (+56%). Courts reporting significant decreases in case dispositions during the year included Barrow (-49%), Fairbanks (-16%) and Sitka (-24%).

Felony Cases

Felony case filings increased dramatically in all court locations (+73% statewide) except for Sitka.

Domestic Relations Cases

Domestic relations case filings increased in Anchorage (+18%), Bethel (+102%), Juneau (+29%) and Nome (+43%). No superior court reported a significant decrease in domestic relations workload. Statewide, domestic relations case filings increased by 22%.

Other Civil Cases

Other civil case filings (civil damages, administrative review, debts, contracts and notes, housing and real estate matters) decreased statewide by 14%. All superior courts except Nome and Kenai reported decreases in other civil case filings. Kenai reported no changes over 1979 levels of activity and Nome reported a 36% increase in filings.

Children's Matters

Filings of children's matters statewide decreased by 3%. Barrow (-29%), Bethel (-33%), Ketchikan (-22%), Kodiak (-65%) and Sitka (-38%) reported significant decreases in children's matters activity while Juneau (+88%) and Nome (+74%) reported significant increases.

Summary

The general composition of superior court caseload in comparison with 1979 showed a rise in domestic relations cases from 40 to 45 percent of the caseload and felony cases increasing from 5 to 8 percent of the caseload. Other civil cases decreased from 29 to 23 percent of the caseload. Other case types remained relatively constant in relation to 1979. Criminal matters represented 11% of the caseload, civil matters 80% and children's matters represented 9%.

In general, FY 80/81 was marked by an increase in superior court criminal and domestic relations case activity. FY 80/81 was the first year that filings in the superior courts have increased since 1977.

SUPERIOR COURTS
SUMMARY OF FILINGS BY COURT

1977 - FY 80/81

COURT	1977	1978	1979	FY 80/81	% INCREASE	
					1977 to FY 80/81	1979 to FY 80/81
Anchorage	7,968	7,810	7,587	7,696	- 4	+ 1
Barrow	44	62	106	82	+86	-23
Bethel	254	268	322	399	+57	+24
Fairbanks	2,736	2,742	2,542	2,522	- 8	- 1
Juneau	732	768	674	844	+15	+25
Kenai	544	576	635	693	+27	+ 9
Ketchikan	636	638	534	693	+ 9	+30
Kodiak	467	434	473	408	-13	-14
Kotzebue	---	---	---	228	---	---
Nome	282	307	311	434	+54	+40
Sitka	277	251	308	317	+14	+ 3
TOTAL	13,940	13,856	13,492	14,316	+ 3	+ 6

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	1,645	1,657	1,516	1,854	+13	+22
Second	282	307	311	662	+135	+113
Third	8,979	8,820	8,695	8,797	- 2	+ 1
Fourth	3,034	3,072	2,970	3,003	- 1	+ 1

Calendar Year 1977 - 1979
Fiscal Year July 80 - June 81

SUPERIOR COURTS
COMPOSITION OF FY FILINGS
80/81

COURT	CRIMINAL		CIVIL			CHIL-DREN'S MATTERS	TOTAL
	FELONY	OTHER	PROBATE	DOMESTIC RELATIONS	OTHER		
Anchorage	413	168	777	3,737	2,156	445	7,696
Barrow	22	0	3	29	4	24	82
Bethel	86	38	45	127	38	65	399
Fairbanks	240	51	341	1,091	516	283	2,522
Juneau	50	8	105	401	203	77	844
Kenai	81	35	61	272	134	110	693
Ketchikan	107	3	85	263	82	153	693
Kodiak	58	10	45	204	72	19	408
Kotzebue	39	5	64	59	29	32	228
Nome	90	43	65	106	60	70	434
Sitka	8	2	79	140	52	36	317
TOTAL	1,194	363	1,670	6,429	3,346	1,314	14,316
% OF TOTAL	8%	3%	12%	45%	23%	9%	100%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	165	13	269	804	337	266	1,854
Second	129	48	129	165	89	102	662
Third	552	213	883	4,213	2,362	574	8,797
Fourth	348	89	389	1,247	558	372	3,003

SUPERIOR COURTS
SUMMARY OF DISPOSITIONS
1977 - FY 80/81

COURT	1977	1978	1979	FY 80/81	% INCREASE	
					1977 to FY 80/81	1979 to FY 80/81
Anchorage	7,659	6,687	6,599	8,413	+10	+27
Barrow	34	54	72	37	+ 9	-49
Bethel	229	280	249	267	+17	+ 7
Fairbanks	2,212	2,891	2,519	2,116	- 4	-16
Juneau	677	676	579	642	- 5	+11
Kenai	456	519	547	601	+32	+10
Ketchikan	686	554	582	535	-22	- 8
Kodiak	406	401	394	368	- 9	- 7
Kotzebue	---	----	----	75	--	--
Nome	219	251	239	373	+70	+56
Sitka	207	195	254	192	- 7	-24
TOTAL	12,785	12,508	12,038	13,619	+ 7	+13

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	1,570	1,425	1,415	1,369	-13	- 3
Second	219	251	239	448	+105	+87
Third	8,521	7,607	7,544	9,382	+10	+24
Fourth	2,475	3,225	2,840	2,420	- 2	-15

Calendar Years 1977-1979
Fiscal Year July 1980 - June 1981

SUPERIOR COURTS
FELONY CASES
FILINGS

1977 - FY 80/81

COURT	1977	1978	1979	FY 80/81	% INCREASE	
					1977 to FY 80/81	1979 to FY 80/81
Anchorage	338	261	281	413	+ 22	+ 47
Barrow	13	12	13	22	+ 69	+ 69
Bethel	36	58	47	86	+139	+ 83
Fairbanks	195	167	133	240	+ 23	+ 80
Juneau	26	63	31	50	+ 92	+ 61
Kenai	23	80	51	81	+252	+ 59
Ketchikan	44	39	46	107	+143	+133
Kodiak	36	48	46	58	+ 61	+ 26
Kotzebue	---	---	---	39	----	----
Nome	29	37	31	90	+210	+190
Sitka	12	13	12	8	- 33	- 33
TOTAL	752	778	691	1,194	+ 59	+ 73

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	82	115	89	165	+101	+ 85
Second	29	37	31	129	+345	+316
Third	397	389	378	552	+ 39	+ 46
Fourth	244	237	193	348	+ 43	+ 80

Calendar Year 1977-1979
Fiscal Year July 80 - June 81

SUPERIOR COURTS
FELONY CASES
COMPOSITION OF FILINGS

FY 80/81

COURT	CASE TYPE					TOTAL
	VIOLENT	PROPERTY	FRAUD/ FORGERY	DRUGS	OTHER	
Anchorage	128	179	28	62	16	413
Barrow	14	5	0	2	1	22
Bethel	44	30	3	4	5	86
Fairbanks	88	76	26	36	14	240
Juneau	16	22	9	0	3	50
Kenai	25	28	4	16	8	81
Ketchikan	34	55	5	5	8	107
Kodiak	15	24	1	10	8	58
Kotzebue	20	13	1	0	5	39
Nome	39	28	10	5	8	90
Sitka	2	4	1	0	1	8
TOTAL	425	464	88	140	77	1,194
% OF TOTAL	36%	39%	7%	12%	6%	100%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	52	81	15	5	12	165
Second	59	41	11	5	13	129
Third	168	231	33	88	32	552
Fourth	146	111	29	42	20	348

SUPERIOR COURTS
FELONY CASES
DISPOSITIONS

1977 - FY 80/81

COURT	1977	1978	1979	FY 80/81	% INCREASE	
					1977 to FY 80/81	1979 to FY 80/81
Anchorage	309	302	315	269	- 13	- 15
Barrow	10	11	13	8	- 20	- 38
Bethel	44	60	42	53	+ 20	+ 26
Fairbanks	215	251	122	142	- 34	+ 16
Juneau	41	71	54	50	+ 22	- 7
Kenai	22	73	54	63	+186	+ 17
Ketchikan	46	35	66	72	- 2	- 32
Kodiak	47	45	43	53	+ 13	+ 23
Kotzebue	---	---	---	16	---	---
Nome	20	42	32	74	+270	+131
Sitka	10	15	10	2	- 80	- 80
TOTAL	764	905	751	802	+ 5	+ 7

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	97	121	130	124	+ 28	- 5
Second	20	42	32	90	+350	+181
Third	378	420	412	385	+ 2	- 7
Fourth	269	322	177	203	- 25	+ 15

Calendar Year 1977 - 1979
Fiscal Year July 80 - June 81

SUPERIOR COURTS
OTHER CRIMINAL CASES
FILINGS

1977 - FY 80/81

COURT	1977	1978	1979	FY 80/81	% INCREASE	
					1977 to FY 80/81	1979 to FY 80/81
Anchorage	193	238	204	168	- 13	- 18
Barrow	1	7	3	0	--	--
Bethel	27	11	17	38	+ 41	+124
Fairbanks	37	63	64	51	+ 38	- 20
Juneau	16	16	12	8	- 50	- 34
Kenai	8	16	28	35	+338	+ 25
Ketchikan	1	8	10	3	+200	- 70
Kodiak	27	43	29	10	- 63	- 65
Kotzebue	---	---	---	5	---	---
Nome	16	7	13	43	+169	+231
Sitka	4	3	3	2	- 50	- 33
TOTAL	330	412	383	363	+ 10	- 5

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	21	27	25	13	- 38	- 48
Second	16	7	13	48	+200	+269
Third	228	297	261	213	- 7	- 18
Fourth	65	81	84	89	+ 37	+ 6

Calendar Year 1977 - 1979
Fiscal Year July 80 - June 81

SUPERIOR COURTS
PROBATE CASES
FILINGS

1977 - FY 80/81

COURT	1977	1978	1979	FY 80/81	% INCREASE	
					1977 to FY 80/81	1979 to FY 80/81
Anchorage	996	1,045	999	777*	- 22	- 22
Barrow	14	1	20	3	- 79	- 85
Bethel	58	57	46	45	- 22	- 2
Fairbanks	263	304	321	341	+ 30	+ 6
Juneau	85	97	72	105	+ 24	+ 46
Kenai	43	44	65	61	+ 42	- 6
Ketchikan	82	77	66	85	+ 4	+ 29
Kodiak	51	44	56	45	- 12	- 20
Kotzebue	---	---	---	64	---	---
Nome	54	65	57	65	+ 20	+ 14
Sitka	33	35	46	79	+139	+ 72
TOTAL	1,679	1,769	1,748	1,670	- 1	- 4

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	200	209	184	269	+ 35	+ 46
Second	54	65	57	129	+139	+126
Third	1,090	1,133	1,120	883	- 19	- 21
Fourth	335	362	387	389	+ 16	---

Calendar Year 1977 - 1979
Fiscal Year July 80 - June 81

*Not all adoptions and sanity hearings are being reported.

SUPERIOR COURTS
PROBATE CASES
COMPOSITION OF FILINGS

FY 80/81

COURT	CASE TYPE							TOTAL
	ADOP-TION	ESTATES	SANITY	GUARD-IANSHIP	PROBATE WAIVER	PROTEC-TIVE	OTHER	
Anchorage	129	333	151	4	54	105	1	777
Barrow	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
Bethel	25	15	4	1	0	0	0	45
Fairbanks	127	165	30	0	0	15	4	341
Juneau	38	44	6	0	0	16	1	105
Kenai	18	26	7	1	1	6	2	61
Ketchikan	27	41	12	3	0	2	0	85
Kodiak	13	17	6	4	0	3	2	45
Kotzebue	11	46	3	3	0	1	0	64
Nome	32	18	13	0	0	2	0	65
Sitka	17	34	9	2	0	4	13	79
TOTAL	439	739	242	18	55	154	23	1,670
% OF TOTAL	26%	44%	15%	1%	3%	9%	1%	100%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	82	119	27	5	0	22	14	269
Second	43	64	16	3	0	3	0	129
Third	160	376	164	9	55	114	5	883
Fourth	154	180	35	1	0	15	4	389

SUPERIOR COURTS
PROBATE CASES
DISPOSITIONS

1977 - FY 80/81

COURT	1977	1978	1979	FY 80/81	% INCREASE	
					1977 to FY 80/81	1979 to FY 80/81
Anchorage	895	1,035	956	* 392	- 56	- 59
Barrow	12	3	18	1	- 92	- 95
Bethel	65	49	29	41	- 37	+ 41
Fairbanks	173	312	333	282	+ 63	- 15
Juneau	87	78	51	62	- 29	+ 22
Kenai	29	38	38	40	+ 38	+ 5
Ketchikan	114	51	53	55	- 52	+ 4
Kodiak	27	29	38	24	- 11	- 37
Kotzebue	---	---	---	8	---	---
Nome	51	49	34	85	+ 67	+150
Sitka	21	25	61	41	+ 95	- 33
TOTAL	1,474	1,669	1,611	1,031	- 70	- 33

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	222	154	165	158	- 29	- 4
Second	51	49	34	93	+ 82	+174
Third	951	1,102	1,032	456	- 52	- 56
Fourth	250	364	380	324	+ 30	- 15

Calendar Year 1977 - 1979
Fiscal Year July 80 - June 81

*Anchorage has not been reporting all adoption and sanity cases.

SUPERIOR COURTS
DOMESTIC RELATIONS CASES
FILINGS

1977 - FY 80/81

COURT	1977	1978	1979	FY 80/81	% INCREASE	
					1977 to FY 80/81	1979 to FY 80/81
Anchorage	3,516	3,379	3,155	3,737	+ 6	+ 18
Barrow	12	4	30	29	+142	- 3
Bethel	48	39	63	127	+164	+102
Fairbanks	1,179	1,046	996	1,091	- 7	+ 10
Juneau	315	309	312	401	+ 27	+ 29
Kenai	241	251	253	272	+ 13	+ 8
Ketchikan	262	254	232	263	--	+ 13
Kodiak	240	176	200	204	- 15	+ 2
Kotzebue	---	---	---	59	---	---
Nome	83	92	74	106	+ 28	+ 43
Sitka	142	118	130	140	- 1	+ 8
TOTAL	6,038	5,668	5,445	6,429	+ 6	+ 18

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	719	681	674	804	+ 12	+ 19
Second	83	92	74	165	+ 99	+123
Third	3,997	3,806	3,608	4,213	+ 5	+ 17
Fourth	1,239	1,089	1,089	1,247	+ 1	+ 15

Calendar Year 1977 - 1979
Fiscal Year July 80 - June 81

SUPERIOR COURTS
DOMESTIC RELATIONS CASES
COMPOSITION OF FILINGS

FY 80/81

COURT	CASE TYPE				TOTAL
	DIVORCE	DISSOLUTION OF MARRIAGE	RECIPROCAL SUPPORT	OTHER	
Anchorage	1,100	1,387	852	398	3,737
Barrow	5	12	0	12	29
Bethel	23	24	1	79	127
Fairbanks	303	511	137	140	1,091
Juneau	133	169	47	52	401
Kenai	78	120	55	19	272
Ketchikan	73	125	34	31	263
Kodiak	130	30	20	24	204
Kotzebue	7	3	1	48	59
Nome	19	35	1	51	106
Sitka	49	42	3	46	140
TOTAL	1,920	2,458	1,151	900	6,429
% OF TOTAL	30%	38%	18%	14%	100%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	255	336	84	129	804
Second	26	38	2	99	165
Third	1,308	1,537	927	441	4,213
Fourth	331	547	138	231	1,247

SUPERIOR COURTS
DOMESTIC RELATIONS CASES
DISPOSITIONS

1977 - FY 80/81

COURT	1977	1978	1979	FY 80/81	% INCREASE	
					1977 to FY 80/81	1979 to FY 80/81
Anchorage	3,674	3,202	3,014	4,044	+ 10	+ 34
Barrow	10	8	15	15	+ 50	--
Bethel	37	45	49	86	+132	+ 76
Fairbanks	1,075	1,190	1,030	976	- 9	- 5
Juneau	315	292	276	320	+ 2	+ 16
Kenai	187	250	224	275	+ 47	+ 23
Ketchikan	292	254	235	256	- 12	+ 9
Kodiak	206	187	199	193	- 6	- 3
Kotzebue	---	---	---	17	---	---
Nome	60	85	55	105	+ 75	+ 91
Sitka	126	111	120	100	- 21	- 17
TOTAL	5,982	5,624	5,217	6,387	+ 7	+ 22

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	733	657	631	676	- 8	+ 7
Second	60	85	55	122	+103	+122
Third	4,067	3,639	3,437	4,512	+ 11	+ 31
Fourth	1,122	1,243	1,094	1,077	- 4	- 2

Calendar Year 1977 - 1979
Fiscal Year July 80 - June 81

SUPERIOR COURTS
OTHER CIVIL CASES
FILINGS

1977 - FY 80/81

COURT	1977	1978	1979	FY 80/81	% INCREASE	
					1977 to FY 80/81	1979 to FY 80/81
Anchorage	2,416	2,494	2,476	2,156	- 11	- 13
Barrow	4	2	6	4	---	- 33
Bethel	25	48	52	38	+ 52	- 27
Fairbanks	721	837	726	516	- 28	- 29
Juneau	191	211	206	203	+ 6	- 1
Kenai	101	103	134	134	+ 33	---
Ketchikan	61	76	83	82	+ 34	- 1
Kodiak	60	73	87	72	+ 20	- 17
Kotzebue	---	---	---	29	---	---
Nome	39	53	44	60	+ 54	+ 36
Sitka	40	36	59	52	+ 30	- 12
TOTAL	3,658	3,933	3,873	3,346	- 9	- 14

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	292	323	348	337	+ 15	- 3
Second	39	53	44	89	+128	+102
Third	2,577	2,670	2,697	2,362	- 8	- 12
Fourth	750	887	784	558	- 26	- 29

Calendar Year 1977 - 1979
Fiscal Year July 80 - June 81

SUPERIOR COURTS
OTHER CIVIL CASES
COMPOSITION OF FILINGS

FY 80/81

COURT	CASE TYPE					TOTAL
	CIVIL DAMAGE	ADMINI-STRATIVE REVIEW	DEBTS, CONTRACTS, AND NOTES	HOUSING, REAL ESTATE	OTHER	
Anchorage	625	120	883	78	450	2,156
Barrow	1	0	1	0	2	4
Bethel	12	4	11	0	11	38
Fairbanks	91	10	180	71	164	516
Juneau	46	10	47	14	86	203
Kenai	22	1	42	9	60	134
Ketchikan	23	3	11	3	42	82
Kodiak	21	5	16	9	21	72
Kotzebue	18	0	7	1	3	29
Nome	18	1	11	10	20	60
Sitka	9	1	21	1	20	52
TOTAL	886	155	1,230	196	879	3,346
% OF TOTAL	26%	5%	37%	6%	26%	100%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	78	14	79	18	148	337
Second	36	1	18	11	23	89
Third	668	126	941	96	531	2,362
Fourth	104	14	192	71	177	558

SUPERIOR COURTS
OTHER CIVIL CASES
DISPOSITIONS

1977 - FY 80/81

COURT	1977	1978	1979	FY 80/81	% INCREASE	
					1977 to FY 80/81	1979 to FY 80/81
Anchorage	2,206	1,671	1,759	3,329	+ 51	+ 89
Barrow	2	0	3	2	---	- 33
Bethel	16	24	35	12	- 25	- 66
Fairbanks	535	856	759	492	- 8	- 35
Juneau	169	176	163	151	- 11	- 7
Kenai	78	91	102	121	+ 55	+ 19
Ketchikan	84	64	70	52	- 38	- 26
Kodiak	53	64	50	74	+ 40	+ 48
Kotzebue	---	---	---	5	---	---
Nome	38	33	58	74	+ 95	+ 28
Sitka	35	28	40	35	---	- 13
TOTAL	3,216	3,007	3,039	4,347	+ 35	+ 43

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	288	268	273	238	- 17	- 13
Second	38	33	58	79	+108	+ 36
Third	2,337	1,826	1,911	3,524	+ 51	+ 84
Fourth	553	880	797	506	- 8	- 37

Calendar Year 1977-1979

Fiscal Year July 80 - June 81

SUPERIOR COURTS
CHILDREN'S MATTERS
FILINGS

1977 - FY 80/81

COURT	1977	1978	1979	FY 80/81	% INCREASE	
					1977 to FY 80/81	1979 to FY 80/81
Anchorage	509	393	472	445*	- 13	- 6
Barrow	0	36	34	24	---	- 29
Bethel	60	55	97	65	+ 8	- 33
Fairbanks	341	325	302	283*	- 17	- 6
Juneau	99	72	41	77	- 22	+ 88
Kenai	128	82	104	110*	- 14	+ 6
Ketchikan	186	184	97	153*	- 18	- 22
Kodiak	53	50	55	19	- 64	- 65
Kotzebue	—	—	—	32	---	---
Nome	61	53	92	70*	+ 15	+ 74
Sitka	46	46	58	36*	- 22	- 38
TOTAL	1,483	1,296	1,352	1,314	- 11	- 3

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	331	302	196	266	- 20	+ 36
Second	61	53	92	102	+ 67	+ 11
Third	690	525	631	574	- 17	- 9
Fourth	401	416	433	372	- 7	- 14

Calendar Year 1977-1979
Fiscal Year July 80 - June 81

*As reported by the Intake Officer.

SUPERIOR COURTS
CHILDREN'S MATTERS
COMPOSITION OF FILINGS

FY 80/81

% of Formal Petition By Category

COURT	DELINQUENCY				CHILD IN NEED OF AID	TOTAL
	VIOLENCE	DRUGS/ ALCOHOL	PROPERTY & Other	TOTAL		
Anchorage	5%	14%	73%	92%	8%	100%
Barrow	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Bethel	---	---	---	40%	60%	100%
Fairbanks	7%	26%	61%	94%	6%	100%
Juneau	---	---	---	61%	39%	100%
Kenai	5%	28%	54%	87%	13%	100%
Ketchikan	---	7%	60%	67%	33%	100%
Kodiak	---	---	---	42%	58%	100%
Kotzebue	---	---	---	91%	9%	100%
Nome	5%	29%	40%	74%	26%	100%
Sitka	9%	11%	65%	85%	15%	100%
TOTAL	6%	23%	56%	85%	15%	100%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	2%	7%	60%	69%	31%	100%
Second	5%	30%	42%	77%	23%	100%
Third	5%	16%	70%	91%	9%	100%
Fourth	7%	25%	60%	92%	8%	100%

SUPERIOR COURTS
CHILDREN'S MATTERS
FORMAL DISPOSITIONS

FY 80/81

COURT	CUSTODY/ PROBATION	INSTITUTION-ALIZED	TERMI-NATION PARENTAL RIGHTS	DISMISSED	OTHER	TOTAL
Anchorage	306	51	4	14	4	379
Barrow	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	11
Bethel	33	5	5	0	32	75
Fairbanks	191	33	0	0	0	224
Juneau	30	7	0	0	22	59
Kenai	87	13	0	2	0	102
Ketchikan	17	4	0	51	28	100
Kodiak	13	0	0	0	11	24
Kotzebue	19	1	0	0	9	29
Nome	8	1	0	5	21	35
Sitka	7	0	0	1	6	14
TOTAL	711	115	9	73	133	1,052

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	54	11	0	52	56	173
Second	27	2	0	5	30	64
Third	406	64	4	16	15	505
Fourth	224	38	5	0	32	310

SUPERIOR COURTS
CHILDREN'S MATTERS
DISPOSITIONS

1977 - FY 80/81

COURT	1977	1978	1979	FY 80/81	% INCREASE	
					1977 to FY 80/81	1979 to FY 80/81
Anchorage	436	347	337	379	- 13	+ 12
Barrow	0	31	23	11	---	- 52
Bethel	43	89	84	75	+ 74	- 11
Fairbanks	194	228	239	224	+ 15	- 6
Juneau	57	53	27	59	+ 4	+119
Kenai	139	62	105	102	- 27	- 3
Ketchikan	148	145	152	100	- 32	- 34
Kodiak	44	57	45	24	- 45	- 47
Kotzebue	---	---	---	29	---	---
Nome	39	37	52	35	- 10	- 33
Sitka	11	14	21	14	+ 27	- 33
TOTAL	1,111	1,063	1,085	1,052	- 5	- 3

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	216	212	200	173	- 20	- 13
Second	39	37	52	64	+ 64	+ 23
Third	619	466	487	505	- 18	+ 4
Fourth	237	348	346	310	+ 31	- 10

Calendar Year 1977 - 1979
Fiscal Year July 80 - June 81

DISTRICT COURT
(Higher Volume)

HIGH VOLUME DISTRICT COURTS - CASELOAD FY 80/81

For a definition of high versus low volume district courts the reader should review the foreword to the statistics section of this annual report. In addition, that section of the annual report provides the reader with an explanation of changes in caseload reporting procedures in FY 80/81 which are reflected in this section of the annual report.

FY 80/81 brought a dramatic increase in reported caseloads in higher volume district courts. All high volume district courts except Barrow, Bethel and Valdez reported moderate to dramatic increases in case filings. Statewide, high volume district court filings increased 26% over 1979.

Courts reporting significant increases in cases disposed of during the year included Anchorage (+29%), Cordova (+44%), Dillingham (+206%), Homer (+39%), Kenai (+35%), Palmer (+88%), Sitka (+30%), Tok (+261%), Unalaska (+65%) and Wrangell (+37%). Courts reporting significant decreases in cases disposed of during the year included Barrow (-33%) and Bethel (-27%).

Traffic case workload accounted for the bulk of increased activity in the higher volume district courts. Statewide, traffic case activity increased by 36% in relation to 1979. Non-traffic filings increased by 7% statewide and non-traffic dispositions decreased by 2% statewide.

Felony Cases

Felony case filings increased 22% statewide during FY 80/81. Courts reporting significant increases in felony filings included Anchorage (+17%), Barrow (+179%), Bethel (+67%), Cordova (+37%), Fairbanks (+55%), Juneau (+46%), Kotzebue (+75%), Petersburg (+46%), Sitka (+43%) and Valdez (+64%). Courts reporting significant decreases in felony filings included Homer (-20%) and Wrangell (-45%).

Misdemeanor Cases

Misdemeanor case filings increased 8% statewide. Courts reporting significant increases in misdemeanor case filings included Dillingham (+157%), Glennallen (+16%), Juneau (+21%), Ketchikan (+44%), Nome (+54%), Palmer (+54%), Seward (+114%), Sitka (+39%), Unalaska (+50%) and Wrangell (+47%). Barrow (-38%), Homer (-2%) and Kodiak (-9%) reported decreases in misdemeanor case filings in relation to 1979.

Traffic Cases

All courts except Fairbanks, Ketchikan and Valdez reported dramatic increases in the number of traffic cases handled during FY 80/81. Fairbanks reported a 6% increase in traffic cases while Ketchikan and Valdez reported 12% and 16% decreases in traffic case activity respectively.

Small Claims Cases

Statewide small claims filings during FY 80/81 increased by 2%. This figure is somewhat misleading in that most courts reported a moderate to significant decrease in small claims filings. These decreases were statistically offset by significant increases in six courts: Cordova (+194%), Dillingham (+268%), Juneau (+13%), Palmer (+120%), Petersburg (+23%) and Sitka (+150%).

Other Civil Cases

Other civil case filings (civil

damages, debts, contracts and notes) showed a 3% decrease in filings in comparison to 1979. This figure is also somewhat misleading in that most of the smaller courts reported significant increases in other civil case filings. These filings were statistically offset by decreases in three larger courts: Anchorage (-9%), Fairbanks (-28%) and Homer (-27%).

Summary

The general composition of high volume district court caseloads in comparison with 1979 showed the following general changes. Criminal matters represented 18.8% of the FY 80/81 caseload as compared to 21.1% of the 1979 caseload. Civil matters represented 10.4% in FY 80/81 and 13.5% in 1979. Traffic cases represented 70.5% of the FY 80/81 caseload in comparison with 65.4% of the 1979 caseload. Both criminal and civil matters represented smaller proportions of the FY 80/81 caseload due to the dramatic increase in traffic case activity (+36%) in FY 80/81.

In general, FY 80/81 was marked by a significant increase in high volume district court activity in criminal and traffic matters, while civil case activity has remained relatively constant since 1979. Felony case filings and traffic matters accounted for the bulk of the 26% increase in caseload in these courts.

DISTRICT COURTS
FILINGS

1977 - FY 80/81

COURT	1977	1978	1979	FY 80/81*	% INCREASE	
					1977 to FY 80/81	1979 to FY 80/81
Anchorage	51,322	54,536	49.787	63,846	+ 24	+ 28
Barrow	255	352	406	304	+ 19	- 25
Bethel	1,598	1,665	1,703	1,426	- 11	- 16
Cordova	376	391	742	1,032	+174	+ 39
Dillingham	205	280	274	836	+308	+205
Fairbanks	20,204	19,015	14,224	15,121	- 25	+ 6
Glennallen	1,303	1,487	1,169	1,307	---	+ 12
Homer	2,252	2,163	2,534	3,388	+ 50	+ 34
Juneau	8,363	10,204	14,414	16,687	+100	+ 16
Kenai	6,026	5,873	5,725	7,948	+ 32	+ 39
Ketchikan	3,693	3,563	3,594	3,713	+ 1	+ 3
Kodiak	2,668	2,730	2,690	3,132	+ 17	+ 16
Kotzebue	324	425	683	730	+125	+ 7
Nome	698	591	771	1,045	+ 50	+ 36
Palmer	4,157	3,702	3,455	6,646	+ 60	+ 92
Petersburg	348	440	513	602	+ 73	+ 17
Seward	2,879	2,810	1,630	2,709	- 6	+ 66
Sitka	1,995	1,585	1,495	2,110	- 21	+ 41
Tok	473	462	330	1,164	+146	+ 253
Unalaska	31	120	322	600	+1835	+ 86
Valdez	3,014	1,317	1,298	1,218	- 60	- 6
Wrangell	795	871	844	1,194	+ 50	+ 41
TOTAL	112,979	114,582	108,603	136,758	+ 21	+ 26

*Traffic dispositions used as filings.

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	15,194	16,663	20,860	24,306	+ 60	+ 17
Second	1,022	1,016	1,454	1,775	+ 74	+ 22
Third	74,233	75,409	69,626	92,662	+ 25	+ 35
Fourth	22,530	21,494	16,663	18,015	- 20	+ 8

DISTRICT COURTS
COMPOSITION OF FILINGS

FY 80/81

COURT	CRIMINAL				CIVIL		TOTAL
	FELONY	MISDE-MEANOR	OTHER CRIMINAL	TRAFFIC DISPOS.	SMALL CLAIMS	OTHER CIVIL	
Anchorage	636	7,289	1,537	47,062	4,393	2,929	63,846
Barrow	53	214	2	12	18	5	304
Bethel	155	701	97	299	160	14	1,426
Cordova	11	231	3	674	53	60	1,032
Dillingham	36	445	17	120	206	12	836
Fairbanks	257	2,634	632	10,184	930	484	15,121
Glennallen	14	157	8	934	181	13	1,307
Homer	20	409	10	2,631	160	158	3,388
Juneau	98	1,349	85	13,807	1,071	277	16,687
Kenai	58	1,149	170	6,033	455	83	7,948
Ketchikan	106	1,357	92	1,912	182	64	3,713
Kodiak	134	902	50	1,756	213	77	3,132
Kotzebue	49	515	21	44	100	1	730
Nome	43	476	105	317	93	11	1,045
Palmer	68	766	101	4,470	931	310	6,646
Petersburg	19	250	2	264	59	8	602
Seward	44	233	19	2,358	43	12	2,709
Sitka	57	757	24	987	245	40	2,110
Tok	15	87	17	1,017	16	12	1,164
Unalaska	48	344	4	121	31	52	600
Valdez	23	194	4	696	139	162	1,218
Wrangell	12	285	38	775	70	14	1,194
TOTAL	1,956	20,744	3,038	96,473	9,749	4,798	136,758
% OF TOTAL	1.4%	15.2%	2.2%	70.6%	7.1%	3.5%	100.0%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	292	3,998	241	17,745	1,627	403	24,306
Second	92	991	126	361	193	12	1,775
Third	1,092	12,119	1,923	66,855	6,805	3,868	92,662
Fourth	480	3,636	748	11,512	1,124	515	18,015

DISTRICT COURTS
DISPOSITIONS
1977 - FY 80/81

COURT	1977	1978	1979	FY 80/81	% INCREASE 1977 to FY 80/81	% INCREASE 1979 to FY 80/81
Anchorage	48,654	52,333	48,508	62,675	+ 29	+ 29
Barrow	202	332	340	229	+ 13	- 33
Bethel	1,484	1,646	1,629	1,186	- 20	- 27
Cordova	336	371	706	1,019	+203	+ 44
Dillingham	187	267	237	726	+288	+206
Fairbanks	19,827	18,830	13,670	13,667	- 31	---
Glennallen	1,272	1,529	1,141	1,275	---	+ 12
Homer	2,131	2,059	2,426	3,380	+ 59	+ 39
Juneau	8,283	10,070	14,155	15,840	+ 91	+ 12
Kenai	5,859	5,733	5,502	7,449	+ 27	+ 35
Ketchikan	3,485	3,499	3,524	3,484	---	- 1
Kodiak	2,526	2,777	2,651	2,864	+ 13	+ 8
Kotzebue	266	344	560	624	+135	+ 11
Nome	571	645	862	852	+ 49	- 1
Palmer	3,989	3,653	3,245	6,085	+ 53	+ 88
Petersburg	335	421	467	571	+ 70	+ 22
Seward	2,823	2,812	1,643	2,645	- 6	- 6
Sitka	1,727	1,562	1,434	1,865	+ 8	+ 30
Tok	446	462	306	1,104	+148	+261
Unalaska	27	114	274	451	+1570	+ 65
Valdez	2,953	1,340	1,279	1,158	- 61	- 9
Wrangell	796	852	797	1,088	+ 37	+ 37
TOTAL	108,179	111,651	105,356	130,237	+ 20	+ 24

Calendar Years 1977-1979 Fiscal Year July 80 - June 81

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	14,626	16,404	20,377	22,848	+ 56	+ 12
Second	837	989	1,422	1,476	+ 76	+ 4
Third	70,757	72,988	67,612	89,727	+ 27	+ 33
Fourth	21,959	21,270	15,945	16,18.	- 26	+ 2

DISTRICT COURTS
FILINGS
NON-TRAFFIC
1977 - FY 80/81

COURT	1977	1978	1979	FY 80/81	% INCREASE 1977 to FY 80/81	% INCREASE 1979 to FY 80/81
Anchorage	16,224	18,577	17,383	16,784	+ 3	- 3
Barrow	253	339	396	292	+ 15	- 26
Bethel	1,466	1,369	1,513	1,127	- 23	- 26
Cordova	209	260	256	358	+ 71	+ 40
Dillingham	184	250	266	716	+289	+169
Fairbanks	4,714	4,386	4,592	4,937	+ 5	+ 8
Glennallen	558	469	366	373	- 33	+ 2
Homer	451	766	857	757	+ 68	- 12
Juneau	1,698	1,881	2,350	2,880	+ 70	+ 23
Kenai	1,408	1,648	1,875	1,915	+ 36	+ 2
Ketchikan	1,465	1,374	1,432	1,801	+ 23	+ 26
Kodiak	1,692	1,528	1,474	1,376	- 19	- 7
Kotzebue	324	424	683	686	+112	---
Nome	386	401	599	728	+ 89	+ 22
Palmer	1,024	1,102	1,222	2,176	+112	+ 79
Petersburg	196	186	299	338	+ 73	+ 13
Seward	477	375	195	351	- 26	+ 80
Sitka	1,115	680	783	1,123	---	+ 43
Tok	245	171	146	147	- 40	+ .6
Unalaska	31	120	278	479	+1445	+ 72
Valdez	991	494	473	522	- 47	+ 10
Wrangell	320	368	340	419	+ 31	+ 23
TOTAL	35,431	37,168	37,778	40,285	+ 14	+ 7

Calendar years 1977-1979 Fiscal Year July 80 - June 81

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	4,794	4,489	5,204	6,561	+ 37	+ 26
Second	710	825	1,282	1,414	+ 99	+ 10
Third	23,249	25,589	24,645	25,807	+ 11	+ 5
Fourth	6,678	6,265	6,647	6,503	- 3	- 2

DISTRICT COURTS
DISPOSITIONS
NON-TRAFFIC
1977 - FY 80/81

COURT	1977	1978	1979	FY 80/81	% INCREASE	
					1977 to FY 80/81	1979 to FY 80/81
Anchorage	13,556	16,374	16,104	15,613	+ 15	- 3
Barrow	200	319	330	217	+ 9	- 34
Bethel	1,352	1,350	1,439	887	- 34	- 38
Cordova	169	240	220	345	+104	+ 57
Dillingham	166	237	229	606	+265	+165
Fairbanks	4,337	4,201	4,038	3,483	- 20	- 14
Glennallen	527	511	338	341	- 35	+ 1
Homer	330	662	749	749	+127	---
Juneau	1,618	1,747	2,091	2,033	+ 26	- 3
Kenai	1,241	1,508	1,652	1,416	+ 14	- 14
Ketchikan	1,257	1,310	1,362	1,572	+ 25	+ 15
Kodiak	1,550	1,575	1,435	1,108	- 29	- 23
Kotzebue	266	343	560	580	+118	+ 4
Nome	259	455	690	535	+107	- 22
Palmer	856	1,053	1,012	1,615	+ 89	+ 60
Petersburg	183	167	253	307	+ 68	+ 21
Seward	421	377	208	287	- 32	+ 38
Sitka	847	657	722	878	+ 4	+ 22
Tok	218	171	122	87	- 60	- 29
Unalaska	27	114	230	330	+1122	+ 43
Valdez	930	517	454	462	- 50	+ 2
Wrangell	321	349	293	313	- 2	+ 7
TOTAL	30,631	34,237	34,531	33,764	- 10	- 2

Calendar years 1977-1979 Fiscal Year July 80 - June 81

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	4,226	4,230	4,721	5,103	+ 21	+ 8
Second	525	798	1,250	1,115	+112	- 11
Third	19,773	23,168	22,631	22,872	+ 16	+ 1
Fourth	6,107	6,041	5,929	4,674	- 23	- 21

DISTRICT COURTS
FELONY CASES
FILINGS
1977 - FY 80/81

COURT	1977	1978	1979	FY 80/81	% INCREASE 1977 to FY 80/81	% INCREASE 1979 to FY 80/81
Anchorage	576	499	545	636	+ 10	+ 17
Barrow	33	27	19	53	+ 61	+179
Bethel	77	84	93	155	+101	+ 67
Cordova	13	30	8	11	- 15	+ 38
Dillingham	16	19	33	36	+125	+ 9
Fairbanks	223	174	166	257	+ 15	+ 55
Glennallen	35	15	13	14	- 60	+ 8
Homer	20	41	25	20	---	- 20
Juneau	77	72	67	98	+ 27	+ 46
Kenai	51	67	63	58	+ 14	- 8
Ketchikan	77	94	103	106	+ 38	+ 3
Kodiak	84	85	152	134	+ 60	- 12
Kotzebue	45	34	28	49	+ 9	+ 75
Nome	28	42	47	43	+ 54	- 9
Palmer	73	43	87	68	- 7	- 22
Petersburg	12	12	13	19	+ 58	+ 46
Seward	13	51	6	44	+238	+633
Sitka	28	42	40	57	+104	+ 43
Tok	31	20	16	15	- 52	- 6
Unalaska	2	19	44	48	+2300	+ 9
Valdez	42	19	14	23	- 45	+ 64
Wrangell	3	16	22	12	+300	- 45
TOTAL	1,559	1,505	1,604	1,956	+ 25	+ 22

Calendar Year 1977-1979 Fiscal Year July 80 - June 81

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	197	236	245	292	+ 48	+ 19
Second	73	76	75	92	+ 26	+ 23
Third	925	888	990	1,092	+ 18	+ 10
Fourth	364	305	294	480	+ 32	+ 63

DISTRICT COURTS
COMPOSITION OF FELONY FILINGS

FY 80/81

COURT	VIOLENT	PROPERTY	FRAUD/ FORGERY	DRUGS	OTHER	TOTAL
Anchorage	215	307	30	54	30	636
Barrow	29	13	0	7	4	53
Bethel	84	50	7	9	5	155
Cordova	4	5	0	0	2	11
Dillingham	17	16	0	1	2	36
Fairbanks	105	82	12	23	35	257
Glennallen	6	6	0	0	2	14
Homer	6	6	5	3	0	20
Juneau	46	36	8	3	5	98
Kenai	14	25	2	8	9	58
Ketchikan	30	50	5	6	15	106
Kodiak	38	49	8	23	16	134
Kotzebue	22	20	2	1	4	49
Nome	13	20	3	1	6	43
Palmer	31	30	1	5	1	68
Petersburg	4	13	1	0	1	19
Seward	8	20	2	14	0	44
Sitka	25	20	1	7	4	57
Tok	4	5	2	1	3	15
Unalaska	17	21	0	7	3	48
Valdez	3	12	0	7	1	23
Wrangell	2	4	1	2	3	12
TOTAL	723	810	90	182	151	1,956
% OF TOTAL	37%	41%	5%	9%	8%	100%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	107	123	16	18	28	292
Second	35	40	5	2	10	92
Third	359	497	48	122	66	1,092
Fourth	222	150	21	40	47	480

DISTRICT COURTS
FELONY CASES
DISPOSITIONS
1977 - FY 80/81

COURT	1977	1978	1979	FY 80/81	% INCREASE 1977 to FY 80/81	% INCREASE 1979 to FY 80/81
Anchorage	491	459	477	418	- 15	- 12
Barrow	23	34	11	24	+ 4	+118
Bethel	66	70	77	96	+ 45	+ 25
Cordova	11	23	3	9	- 18	+200
Dillingham	13	14	27	26	+100	- 4
Fairbanks	193	142	142	149	- 23	+ 5
Glennallen	38	16	13	13	- 66	---
Homer	10	62	23	16	+ 60	- 30
Juneau	44	63	50	59	+ 34	+ 18
Kenai	26	49	55	36	+ 38	- 35
Ketchikan	75	64	78	103	+ 37	+ 32
Kodiak	81	78	124	74	- 9	- 40
Kotzebue	48	28	20	21	- 56	+ 5
Nome	18	45	37	33	+ 83	- 11
Palmer	63	38	64	46	- 27	- 28
Petersburg	11	14	7	18	+ 64	+157
Seward	9	45	10	39	+333	+290
Sitka	25	31	29	43	+ 72	+ 48
Tok	19	24	14	8	- 58	- 43
Unalaska	2	17	35	40	+1900	+ 14
Valdez	40	18	13	16	- 60	+ 23
Wrangell	5	13	20	7	+ 40	- 65
TOTAL	1,311	1,347	1,329	1,294	- 1	- 3

Calendar Year 1977-1979 Fiscal Year July 80 - June 81

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	160	185	184	230	+ 44	+ 25
Second	66	73	57	54	- 18	- 5
Third	784	819	844	733	- 7	- 13
Fourth	301	270	244	277	- 8	+ 14

DISTRICT COURTS
MISDEMEANOR CASES
FILINGS

1977 - FY 80/81

COURT	1977	1978	1979	FY 80/81	% INCREASE 1977 to FY 80/81	% INCREASE 1979 to FY 80/81
Anchorage	9,128	9,330	7,234	7,289	- 20	+ 2
Barrow	209	263	347	214	+ 2	- 38
Bethel	1,170	1,051	1,136	701	- 40	- 38
Cordova	133	175	205	231	+ 74	+ 13
Dillingham	140	173	173	445	+218	+157
Fairbanks	3,058	2,503	2,577	2,634	- 14	+ 2
Glennallen	250	196	135	157	- 37	+ 16
Homer	275	359	418	409	+ 49	- 2
Juneau	881	864	1,116	1,349	+ 53	+ 21
Kenai	963	961	1,095	1,149	+ 19	+ 5
Ketchikan	1,107	876	942	1,357	+ 23	+ 44
Kodiak	1,218	1,024	989	902	- 26	- 9
Kotzebue	160	257	480	515	+222	+ 7
Nome	187	175	310	476	+155	+ 54
Palmer	640	596	497	766	+ 19	+ 54
Petersburg	136	118	224	250	+ 84	+ 11
Seward	406	271	124	233	- 35	+114
Sitka	873	461	545	757	- 13	+ 39
Tok	172	114	86	87	- 50	+ 1
Unalaska	29	100	229	344	+1086	+ 50
Valdez	296	201	174	194	- 35	+ 11
Wrangell	147	227	194	285	+ 94	+ 47
TOTAL	21,578	20,295	19,230	20,744	- 4	+ 8

Calendar years 1977-1979 Fiscal Year July 80 - June 81

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	3,144	2,546	3,021	3,998	+ 27	+ 32
Second	347	432	790	991	+186	+ 25
Third	13,478	13,386	11,273	12,119	- 10	+ 8
Fourth	4,609	3,931	4,146	3,636	- 21	- 12

DISTRICT COURTS
MISDEMEANOR CASES
COMPOSITION OF FY FILINGS
80/81

COURT	VIO-LENCE	THEFT/ FRAUD	EN-VIRON-MEN-TAL	NUI-SANCE	AL-COHOL/ DRUGS	RE-SIST-ING THE LAW	VICE	TRAF-FIC	OTHER	TOTAL
Anchorage	939	1231	198	1116	381	182	182	2669	391	7289
Barrow	55	17	0	22	2	5	0	69	44	214
Bethel	164	48	30	113	109	12	1	92	132	701
Cordova	31	19	49	17	1	3	0	67	31	231
Dillingham	99	14	75	124	2	16	1	58	56	445
Fairbanks	244	362	76	291	271	16	9	962	403	2634
Glennallen	17	19	43	16	1	0	0	47	14	157
Homer	22	19	178	32	7	3	0	109	39	409
Juneau	137	114	100	169	106	16	1	488	218	1349
Kenai	91	43	333	68	17	9	2	473	113	1149
Ketchikan	156	114	98	370	14	23	0	393	189	1357
Kodiak	89	99	171	149	52	16	0	228	98	902
Kotzebue	129	47	28	86	4	20	0	56	145	515
Nome	119	43	16	100	34	7	0	72	85	476
Palmer	71	61	135	54	5	12	0	367	61	766
Petersburg	20	19	100	31	2	3	0	47	28	250
Seward	30	21	27	38	0	1	0	69	47	233
Sitka	84	96	96	103	10	23	15	222	108	757
Tok	23	11	12	10	0	0	0	28	3	87
Unalaska	73	15	47	101	7	8	0	75	18	344
Valdez	26	15	36	13	10	2	1	59	32	194
Wrangell	22	17	92	20	6	4	0	66	58	285
TOTAL	2641	2444	1940	3043	1054	381	212	6716	2313	20744
% OF TOTAL	13%	12%	9%	15%	5%	2%	1%	32%	11%	100%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	419	360	486	693	138	69	16	1216	601	3998
Second	248	90	44	186	38	27	0	128	230	991
Third	1488	1556	1292	1728	496	252	186	4221	900	12119
Fourth	486	438	118	436	382	34	10	1151	582	3636

DISTRICT COURTS
MISDEMEANOR CASES
DISPOSITIONS

1977 - FY 80/81

COURT	1977	1978	1979	FY 80/81	% INCREASE 1977 to FY 80/81	% INCREASE 1979 to FY 80/81
Anchorage	7,563	9,540	7,973	5,872	- 22	- 26
Barrow	172	275	275	170	- 1	- 38
Bethel	1,108	1,058	1,135	629	- 43	- 45
Cordova	124	170	186	211	+ 70	+ 13
Dillingham	122	175	154	407	+234	+164
Fairbanks	2,794	2,490	2,365	2,178	- 22	- 8
Glennallen	272	222	137	153	- 44	+ 12
Homer	220	370	427	381	+ 73	- 11
Juneau	833	860	1,018	974	+ 17	- 4
Kenai	916	973	1,002	990	+ 8	- 1
Ketchikan	943	889	911	1,230	+ 30	+ 35
Kodiak	1,133	1,019	1,008	780	- 31	- 23
Kotzebue	161	260	432	475	+195	+ 10
Nome	134	265	302	431	+222	+ 43
Palmer	621	565	477	673	+ 8	+ 41
Petersburg	130	117	190	238	+ 83	+ 25
Seward	359	288	131	218	- 39	+ 66
Sitka	689	514	495	624	- 9	+ 26
Tok	156	113	86	61	- 41	- 29
Unalaska	25	96	190	254	+916	+ 34
Valdez	342	194	145	181	- 47	+ 25
Wrangell	150	202	180	249	+ 66	+ 38
TOTAL	18,967	20,655	19,219	17,379	- 8	- 10

Calendar Years 1977-1979 Fiscal Year July 80 - June 81

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	2,745	2,582	2,794	3,315	+ 21	+19
Second	295	525	734	906	+207	+ 23
Third	11,697	13,612	11,830	10,120	- 13	- 14
Fourth	4,230	3,936	3,861	3,038	- 28	- 21

DISTRICT COURTS
OTHER CRIMINAL CASES
FILINGS

1977 - FY 80/81

COURT	1977	1978	1979	FY 80/81	% INCREASE	
					1977 to FY 80/81	1979 to FY 80/81
Anchorage	1,209	1,943	1,528	1,537	+ 27	+ 1
Barrow	3	7	7	2	- 33	- 71
Bethel	46	104	90	97	+111	+ 8
Cordova	6	2	0	3	- 50	---
Dillingham	3	3	1	17	+467	+1600
Fairbanks	328	386	253	632	+ 93	+150
Glennallen	8	2	3	8	---	+167
Homer	5	14	7	10	+100	+ 43
Juneau	29	50	26	85	+434	+227
Kenai	3	44	133	170	+5567	+ 28
Ketchikan	51	79	100	92	+ 80	- 8
Kodiak	91	168	100	50	- 45	- 50
Kotzebue	55	20	10	21	- 42	+111
Nome	10	23	20	105	+950	+425
Palmer	35	51	22	101	+189	+359
Petersburg	26	13	9	2	- 92	- 78
Seward	15	1	1	19	+ 27	+1800
Sitka	145	50	75	24	- 83	- 68
Tok	29	31	15	17	- 41	- 53
Unalaska	0	1	5	4	---	- 20
Valdez	38	6	6	4	- 89	- 33
Wrangell	32	41	50	38	+ 19	- 24
TOTAL	2,167	3,039	2,461	3,038	+ 40	+ 23

Failure to Satisfy, Probation Revocation, Transfer Case, etc.

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	283	233	260	241	- 15	- 7
Second	65	43	30	126	+ 94	+320
Third	1,413	2,235	1,806	1,923	+ 36	+ 6
Fourth	406	528	365	748	+ 84	+105

Calendar years 1977-1979 Fiscal Year July 80 - June 81

DISTRICT COURTS
SMALL CLAIMS CASES
FILINGS

1977 - FY 80/81

COURT	1977	1978	1979	FY 80/81	% INCREASE 1977 to FY 80/81	% INCREASE 1979 to FY 80/81
Anchorage	2,691	3,940	4,851	4,393	+ 63	- 9
Barrow	7	42	23	18	+157	- 22
Bethel	134	117	178	160	+ 19	- 10
Cordova	33	27	18	53	+ 61	+194
Dillingham	25	53	56	206	+724	+268
Fairbanks	507	691	909	930	+ 83	+ 2
Glennallen	244	230	204	181	- 26	- 11
Homer	75	175	192	160	+113	- 17
Juneau	546	715	946	1,071	+ 96	+ 13
Kenai	312	488	503	455	+ 46	- 10
Ketchikan	171	256	213	182	+ 6	- 15
Kodiak	220	225	193	213	- 3	+ 10
Kotzebue	47	108	164	100	+112	- 39
Nome	152	147	202	93	- 39	- 54
Palmer	224	326	423	931	+316	+120
Petersburg	22	37	48	59	+168	+ 23
Seward	38	47	62	43	+ 13	- 31
Sitka	49	101	98	245	+400	+150
Tok	9	5	28	16	+ 78	- 43
Unalaska	0	0	0	31	---	---
Valdez	457	154	151	139	- 70	- 8
Wrangell	126	74	71	70	- 44	- 1
TOTAL	6,089	7,958	9,533	9,749	+ 60	+ 2

Calendar Years 1977-1979 Fiscal Year July 80 - June 81

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	914	1,183	1,376	1,627	+ 78	+ 18
Second	199	255	366	193	- 3	- 47
Third	4,319	5,665	6,653	6,805	+ 58	+ 2
Fourth	657	855	1,138	1,124	+ 71	- 1

DISTRICT COURTS
SMALL CLAIMS CASES
DISPOSITIONS

1977 - FY 80/81

COURT	1977	1978	1979	FY 80/81	% INCREASE	
					1977 to FY 80/81	1979 to FY 80/81
Anchorage	2,449	2,719	4,376	6,674	+172	+ 53
Barrow	2	6	37	21	+950	- 43
Bethel	102	116	145	153	+ 50	+ 6
Cordova	11	20	14	76	+590	+443
Dillingham	23	43	47	170	+639	+262
Fairbanks	515	594	739	642	+ 25	- 13
Glennallen	200	247	177	164	- 18	- 7
Homer	76	113	193	187	+146	- 3
Juneau	495	631	820	810	+ 64	- 1
Kenai	246	360	410	324	+ 32	- 21
Ketchikan	143	239	228	183	+ 28	- 20
Kodiak	191	272	189	199	+ 4	+ 5
Kotzebue	14	37	98	84	+500	- 14
Nome	84	114	316	62	- 26	- 80
Palmer	123	368	294	690	+461	+ 135
Petersburg	20	25	47	48	+140	+ 2
Seward	43	40	62	22	- 49	- 65
Sitka	49	61	96	176	+259	+ 83
Tok	9	5	15	16	+ 78	+ 7
Unalaska	0	0	0	11	---	---
Valdez	395	166	186	144	- 64	- 23
Wrangell	114	92	60	46	- 60	- 23
TOTAL	5,304	6,268	8,549	10,902	+106	+ 28

Calendar Years 1977-1979 Fiscal Year July 80 - June 81

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	821	1,048	1,251	1,263	+ 54	+ 1
Second	98	151	414	146	+ 49	- 65
Third	3,757	4,348	5,948	8,661	+131	+ 46
Fourth	628	721	936	832	+ 32	- 11

DISTRICT COURTS
OTHER CIVIL CASES
FILINGS
1977 - FY 80/81

COURT	1977	1978	1979	FY 80/81	% INCREASE	
					1977 to FY 80/81	1979 to FY 80/81
Anchorage	2,620	2,865	3,225	2,929	+ 12	- 9
Barrow	1	0	0	5	+400	---
Bethel	39	13	16	14	- 64	- 12
Cordova	24	26	25	60	+150	+140
Dillingham	0	2	3	12	---	+300
Fairbanks	598	632	687	484	- 17	- 28
Glennallen	21	26	11	13	- 38	+ 18
Homer	76	177	215	158	+108	- 27
Juneau	165	180	195	277	+ 50	+ 27
Kenai	79	88	81	83	+ 5	+ 2
Ketchikan	59	69	74	64	+ 8	- 14
Kodiak	79	26	40	77	- 3	+ 92
Kotzebue	17	5	1	1	- 94	---
Nome	9	14	20	11	+ 22	- 45
Palmer	52	86	193	310	+496	+ 61
Petersburg	0	6	5	8	---	+ 60
Seward	5	5	2	12	+140	+500
Sitka	20	26	25	40	+100	+ 60
Tok	4	1	1	12	+200	+1100
Unalaska	0	0	0	52	---	---
Valdez	158	114	128	162	+ 3	+ 27
Wrangell	12	10	3	14	+ 17	+367
TOTAL	4,038	4,371	4,950	4,798	+ 19	- 3

Civil Damage, Admin. Review, General Civil.

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

Calendar Year 1977-1979 Fiscal Year July 80 - June 81

First	256	291	302	403	+ 57	+ 33
Second	26	19	21	12	- 54	- 43
Third	3,114	3,415	3,923	3,868	+ 24	- 1
Fourth	642	646	704	515	- 20	- 27

DISTRICT COURTS
OTHER CIVIL CASES
COMPOSITION OF FILINGS
FY 80/81

COURT	CIVIL DAMAGE	DEBTS, CONTRACTS AND NOTES	OTHER	TOTAL
Anchorage	403	2,039	487	2,929
Barrow	1	2	2	5
Bethel	1	10	3	14
Cordova	2	9	49	60
Dillingham	1	4	7	12
Fairbanks	59	359	66	484
Glennallen	0	1	12	13
Homer	8	12	138	158
Juneau	18	216	43	277
Kenai	12	52	19	83
Ketchikan	7	22	35	64
Kodiak	9	42	26	77
Kotzebue	1	0	0	1
Nome	2	4	5	11
Palmer	18	70	222	310
Petersburg	0	2	6	8
Seward	0	3	9	12
Sitka	1	29	10	40
Tok	0	1	11	12
Unalaska	0	1	51	52
Valdez	9	15	138	162
Wrangell	0	0	14	14
TOTAL	552	2,893	1,353	4,798
% OF TOTAL	12%	60%	28%	100%

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	26	269	108	403
Second	3	4	5	12
Third	462	2,248	1,158	3,868
Fourth	61	372	82	515

DISTRICT COURTS
OTHER CIVIL CASES
DISPOSITIONS
1977 - FY 80/81

COURT	1977	1978	1979	FY 80/81	% INCREASE 1977 to FY 80/81	% INCREASE 1979 to FY 80/81
Anchorage	1,935	1,995	2,189	2,649	+ 37	+ 21
Barrow	0	0	0	2	---	---
Bethel	35	12	11	9	- 74	- 18
Cordova	21	23	17	49	+133	+188
Dillingham	0	5	1	3	---	+200
Fairbanks	551	609	570	514	- 7	- 10
Glennallen	14	25	9	11	- 21	+ 22
Homer	22	105	103	165	+650	+ 60
Juneau	230	155	180	190	- 17	+ 6
Kenai	50	71	74	66	+ 32	- 11
Ketchikan	67	71	58	56	- 16	- 3
Kodiak	59	41	25	55	- 7	+120
Kotzebue	16	0	2	0	---	---
Nome	8	10	17	9	+ 12	- 47
Palmer	27	49	124	206	+563	+ 66
Petersburg	1	1	3	3	+200	---
Seward	2	3	4	8	+300	+100
Sitka	12	19	30	35	+192	+ 17
Tok	4	1	1	2	- 50	+100
Unalaska	0	0	0	25	---	---
Valdez	111	132	108	121	+ 9	+ 12
Wrangell	12	8	1	11	- 8	+1000
TOTAL	3,177	3,335	3,527	4,189	+ 32	+ 19

Calendar year 1977-1979 Fiscal Year July 80 - June 81

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	322	254	272	295	- 8	+ 8
Second	24	10	19	9	-62	- 53
Third	2,241	2,449	2,654	3,358	+ 50	+ 27
Fourth	590	622	582	527	- 11	- 9

DISTRICT COURTS
TRAFFIC CASES
COMPOSITION OF DISPOSITIONS
FY 80/81

COURT	EQUIP-MENT	SPEED-ING	SIGNS/ CON-TROL DE-VICES	OTHER MOVING	LICENSE RESTRIC-TION	REGIS-TRA-TION/ TITLE	OTHER	TOTAL	UNKNOWN*
Anchorage	3957	12,829	6244	5157	3888	8094	6881	47,062	12
Barrow	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	12	11
Bethel	19	4	23	15	6	13	20	299	199
Cordova	89	59	20	14	19	67	21	674	385
Dillingham	4	2	3	1	3	7	9	120	91
Fairbanks	1943	2012	1146	518	1147	993	2419	10,184	6
Glennallen	74	519	7	13	20	29	27	934	245
Homer	424	535	25	39	115	141	234	2631	1,118
Juneau	530	1274	282	144	407	445	10,612	13,807	113
Kenai	1236	1767	116	112	396	591	251	6,033	1,564
Ketchikan	235	449	33	69	84	149	64	1,912	829
Kodiak	100	218	87	51	84	124	78	1,756	1,014
Kotzebue	---	2	5	1	2	---	1	44	33
Nome	5	27	23	5	27	30	27	317	173
Palmer	394	2388	206	128	209	328	108	4,470	709
Petersburg	6	102	13	25	6	14	13	264	85
Seward	165	781	21	31	68	77	209	2,358	1,006
Sitka	167	163	90	43	121	82	35	987	286
Tok	255	45	8	6	33	60	127	1,017	483
Unalaska	6	9	4	0	1	2	8	121	91
Valdez	167	105	21	18	31	39	68	696	247
Wrangell	40	72	5	7	28	56	411	775	156
TOTAL	9,816	23,362	8,382	6,397	6,696	11,341	21,623	96,473	8,856
% OF TOTAL	10%	24%	9%	7%	7%	12%	22%	100%	9%

*Tickets counted manually, unable to enter in computer-required license search.

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	978	2060	423	288	646	746	11,135	17,745	1,469
Second	5	29	28	6	29	30	28	361	206
Third	6,616	19,212	6,754	5,564	4,834	9,499	7,894	66,855	6,482
Fourth	2,217	2,061	1,177	539	1,187	1,066	2,566	11,512	699

DISTRICT COURTS
TRAFFIC CASES
DISPOSITIONS

1977 - FY 80/81

COURT	1977	1978	1979	FY 80/81	% INCREASE 1977 to FY 80/81	% INCREASE 1979 to FY 80/81
Anchorage	35,098	35,959	32,404	47,062	+ 34	+ 45
Barrow	2	13	10	12	+500	+ 20
Bethel	132	296	190	299	+127	+ 57
Cordova	167	131	486	674	+304	+ 39
Dillingham	21	30	8	120	+471	+1400
Fairbanks	15,490	14,629	9,632	10,184	- 34	+ 6
Glennallen	745	1,018	803	934	+ 25	+ 16
Homer	1,801	1,397	1,677	2,631	+ 46	+ 57
Juneau	6,665	8,323	12,064	13,807	+107	+ 14
Kenai	4,618	4,225	3,850	6,033	+ 31	+ 57
Ketchikan	2,228	2,189	2,162	1,912	- 14	- 12
Kodiak	976	1,202	1,216	1,756	+ 80	+ 44
Kotzebue	0	1	0	44	----	----
Nome	312	190	172	317	+ 2	+ 84
Palmer	3,133	2,600	2,233	4,470	+ 43	+100
Petersburg	152	254	214	264	+ 74	+ 23
Seward	2,402	2,435	1,435	2,358	- 2	+ 64
Sitka	880	905	712	987	+ 12	+ 39
Tok	228	291	184	1,017	+346	+452
Unalaska	0	0	44	121	----	+175
Valdez	2,023	823	825	696	- 66	- 16
Wrangell	475	503	504	775	+ 63	+ 54
TOTAL	77,548	77,414	70,825	96,473	+ 24	+ 36

Calendar year 1977-1979 Fiscal Year July 80 - June 81

BY JUDICIAL DISTRICT INCLUDING SERVICE AREAS

First	10,400	12,174	15,656	17,745	+ 71	+ 13
Second	312	191	172	361	+ 16	+110
Third	50,984	49,820	44,981	66,855	+ 31	+ 49
Fourth	15,852	15,229	10,016	11,512	- 27	+ 15

DISTRICT COURTS
SUPPLEMENTAL STATISTICS

COURT	ADOPTION HEARINGS AS MASTER	PASSPORTS PROCESSED	CHILD	CORONER				
			INFORMAL ADJUDICAT.	PRESUMP. DEATH HRGS	INQUESTS	INVEST DEATH	INVENTOR. PROP.	ORDERED AUTOPSY
Anchorage				17	117	334	327	301
Barrow			7					
Bethel	7					1		27
Cordova				2				5
Dillingham	4	1	3	1		3	5	15
Fairbanks								
Glennallen			3			2	2	9
Homer	5	167		1	1			8
Juneau				7		3	7	12
Kenai					4		2	7
Ketchikan								
Kodiak				4	5		4	11
Kotzebue					2			13
Nome	3	29	3		1	1		27
Palmer		1			3			41
Petersburg		23	14	7				2
Seward		6				4		9
Sitka	6		7		4	1		8
Tok		26	8	1		1	2	2
Unalaska	5	8	5	5	2	3	1	7
Valdez	3	50			1	1	6	8
Wrangell		29	19	2	1	2	1	3

DISTRICT COURTS
SUPPLEMENTAL STATISTICS

COURT	MARRIAGE	SEARCH WARRANTS		TRAVEL TO OTHER COURT FOR PROCEEDINGS	VITAL STATISTICS	
		REQUESTED	ISSUED		NO. HELPED FILL OUT	NO. DOC. RECORDED
Anchorage						
Barrow	2	2	2		2	
Bethel	7	15	15	2		
Cordova						
Dillingham		10	10	4	25	79
Fairbanks		12	9			66
Glennallen	5	12	10			56
Homer	26		34			
Juneau	4	15	15	8	62	
Kenai						
Ketchikan						
Kodiak						
Kotzebue						
Nome		8	8		28	835
Palmer	7	8	7	3		142
Petersburg	7	14	14		11	101
Seward	2	28	25	4	2	15
Sitka	22	72	97	4	29	514
Tok	1	3	3	5	2	
Unalaska	12	10	10	6	26	
Valdez	9	22	22	12	21	191
Wrangell	1	12	11	5	7	161

DISTRICT COURT
(Lower Volume)

LOW VOLUME DISTRICT COURTS CASELOAD FY 80/81

As with the high volume district courts, FY 80/81 brought a significant increase in reported caseloads in low volume district courts. Statewide filings in lower volume district courts increased by 23% in comparison to 1979. Specific increases by judicial district included first (+19%), second (+13%), third (+17%) and fourth including the Barrow and Bethel service areas (+29.5%). Dispositions increased statewide by 26% in comparison with 1979.

Increased traffic volume accounted for the bulk of the increase in the third and fourth districts. The first district showed increases in felony, misdemeanor and civil cases filed. The second district showed an increase in felony and civil filings.

Felony Cases

Reported felony case filings increased by 200% and 250% in the first and second districts respectively. The third and fourth districts reported 34% and 36% decreases respectively. Statewide filings in lower volume district courts were identical to 1979.

Misdemeanor Cases

Misdemeanor filings for the fourth districts as a whole increased by 4% over 1979. The first district reported a 27.5% increase in filings while the second, third and fourth districts reported 1.5%, 19.6% and 1.9% decreases respectively.

Traffic Cases

Traffic cases handled in all four districts increased 60% over 1979. Increases of 57% in the third district and 95% in the fourth accounted for all of the increase. The first district reported a 1.3% decrease in traffic matters and the second district reported a minor increase in traffic matters.

Civil Cases

As with traffic matters, civil filings varied considerably among the districts. For the four districts as a whole, civil filings increased 7.4%. The first district showed a 19% increase, the second district showed a minor increase and the third district reported a 72% increase. Fourth district courts reported a 31% decrease in civil filings.

Summary

Workload in low volume district courts increased significantly in all four judicial districts during FY 80/81. As indicated above, the specific case types that accounted for this increased workload varied from district to district, with traffic being the prime cause in the third and fourth districts. Non-traffic cases accounted for the increases in the first and second districts.

LOW VOLUME DISTRICT COURTS
FY 80/81 **FILINGS**

JUDICIAL DISTRICT (INCL. SERVICE AREAS)	FELONY	MISDE-MEANOR	TRAFFIC *	CIVIL	TOTAL
First	24	477	232	148	881
Second	7	132	6	8	153
Third	6	180	206	117	509
Fourth	28	405	788	121	1,342
TOTAL	65	1,194	1,232	394	2,885
% OF TOTAL	2%	41%	43%	14%	100%

*Traffic dispositions also used as filings.

LOW VOLUME DISTRICT COURTS
DISPOSITIONS

JUDICIAL DISTRICT (INCL. SERVICE AREAS)	FELONY	MISDE-MEANOR	TRAFFIC	CIVIL	TOTAL
First	14	409	232	143	798
Second	6	120	6	4	136
Third	2	126	206	95	429
Fourth	19	315	788	70	1,192
TOTAL	41	970	1,232	312	2,555
% OF TOTAL	2%	38%	48%	12%	100%

DISTRICT COURTS
FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT
FY 80/81 **FILINGS**

COURT	FELONY	MISDE-MEANOR	TRAFFIC *	CIVIL	TOTAL
Craig	6	121	96	6	229
Hoonah	7	113	0	0	120
Kake	1	20	0	6	27
Haines	8	132	122	61	323
Angoon	1	10	0	2	13
Skagway	1	24	9	73	107
Yakutat	0	57	5	0	62
TOTAL	24	477	232	148	881
% OF TOTAL	3%	54%	26%	17%	100%

*Traffic dispositions also used as filings.

DISTRICT COURTS
FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT
DISPOSITIONS

COURT	FELONY	MISDE-MEANOR	TRAFFIC	CIVIL	TOTAL
Craig	6	120	96	4	226
Hoonah	3	76	0	0	79
Kake	1	19	0	8	28
Haines	4	111	122	48	285
Angoon	0	7	0	1	8
Skagway	0	27	9	82	118
Yakutat	0	49	5	0	54
TOTAL	14	409	232	143	798
% OF TOTAL	2%	51%	29%	18%	100%

DISTRICT COURTS
SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT
FY 80/81 **FILINGS**

COURT	FELONY	MISDE-MEANOR	TRAFFIC*	CIVIL	TOTAL
Buckland	0	0	0	0	0
Gambell	0	0	0	0	0
Kiana	0	0	0	1	1
Pt. Hope	3	19	0	5	27
Noorvick	0	3	0	0	3
Saroonga	0	6	0	0	6
Selawik	0	62	0	0	62
Teller	0	0	0	0	0
Unalakleet	4	42	6	2	54
Wales	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	7	132	6	8	153
% OF TOTAL	5%	86%	4%	5%	100%

*Traffic dispositions also used as filings.

DISTRICT COURTS
SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT
DISPOSITIONS

COURT	FELONY	MISDE-MEANOR	TRAFFIC	CIVIL	total
Buckland	0	0	0	0	0
Gambell	0	0	0	0	0
Kiana	0	0	0	1	1
Pt. Hope	3	17	0	1	21
Noorvick	0	1	0	0	1
Saroonga	0	6	0	0	6
Selawik	0	60	0	0	60
Teller	0	0	0	0	0
Unalakleet	3	36	6	2	47
Wales	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	6	120	6	4	136
% OF TOTAL	4%	88%	4%	3%	100%

DISTRICT COURTS
THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT
FY 80/81 FILINGS

COURT	FELONY	MISDE-MEANOR	TRAFFIC *	CIVIL	TOTAL
Cold Bay	1	29	0	6	36
Naknek	1	31	54	17	103
Sand Point	4	12	0	0	16
Seldovia	0	56	51	6	113
St. Paul Island	0	14	2	0	16
Whittier	0	38	99	88	225
TOTAL	6	180	206	117	509
% OF TOTAL	1%	35%	41%	23%	100%

*Traffic dispositions also used as filings.

DISTRICT COURTS
THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT
DISPOSITIONS

COURT	FELONY	MISDE-MEANOR	TRAFFIC	CIVIL	TOTAL
Cold Bay	0	23	0	2	25
Naknek	0	15	54	0	69
Sand Point	1	17	0	1	19
Seldovia	1	31	51	5	88
St. Paul Island	0	9	2	0	11
Whittier	0	31	99	87	217
TOTAL	2	126	206	95	429
% OF TOTAL	1%	29%	48%	22%	100%

DISTRICT COURTS
FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT
FY 80/81 **FILINGS**

COURT	FELONY	MISDE-MEANOR	TRAFFIC *	CIVIL	TOTAL
Ft. Yukon	3	21	23	9	56
Galena	3	47	3	2	55
Healy	2	43	170	2	217
Nenana	1	48	349	25	423
Delta Jct	8	79	234	61	382
Tanana	2	12	9	2	25
TOTAL	19	250	788	101	1,158
% OF TOTAL	2%	21%	68%	9%	100%

*Traffic dispositions also used as filings.

DISTRICT COURTS
FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT
DISPOSITIONS

COURT	FELONY	MISDE-MEANOR	TRAFFIC	CIVIL	TOTAL
Ft. Yukon	2	23	23	14	62
Galena	3	28	3	1	35
Healy	0	35	170	0	205
Nenana	1	36	349	14	400
Delta Jct	7	56	234	33	330
Tanana	3	10	9	0	22
TOTAL	16	188	788	62	1,054
% OF TOTAL	1%	18%	75%	6%	100%

BETHEL SERVICE AREA
FY 80/81 FILINGS

COURT	FELONY	MISDE-MEANOR	TRAFFIC *	CIVIL	TOTAL
Aniak	8	72	0	6	86
Emmonak	0	26	0	0	26
Hooper Bay	1	22	0	0	23
Kasigluk	0	0	0	0	0
McGrath	0	23	0	0	23
Mekoryuk	0	2	0	0	2
Mt. Village	0	9	0	14	23
St. Marys	0	0	0	0	0
Tununak	0	1	0	0	1
TOTAL	9	155	0	20	184
% OF TOTAL	5%	84%	---	11%	100%

*Traffic dispositions also used as filings.

BETHEL SERVICE AREA
DISPOSITIONS

COURT	FELONY	MISDE-MEANOR	TRAFFIC	CIVIL	TOTAL
Aniak	3	70	0	8	81
Emmonak	0	20	0	0	20
Hooper Bay	0	11	0	0	11
Kasigluk	0	0	0	0	0
McGrath	0	21	0	0	21
Mekoryuk	0	2	0	0	2
Mt. Village	0	2	0	0	2
St. Marys	0	0	0	0	0
Tununak	0	1	0	0	1
TOTAL	3	127	0	8	138
% OF TOTAL	2%	92%	---	6%	100%

DISTRICT COURTS
SUPPLEMENTAL STATISTICS

COURT	MARRIAGE	SEARCH WARRANTS		TRAVEL TO OTHER COURT FOR PROCEEDINGS	VITAL STATISTICS	
		REQUESTED	ISSUED		NO. HELPED FILL OUT	NO. DOC. RECORDED
Angoon	1				6	4
Aniak	1	10	10	6	22	24
Buckland						
Cold Bay	2	1	1	2	6	53
Delta Jct	7	4	4	2	10	0
Craig	2	3	3		4	10
Haines	3	3		1	4	48
Emmonak						
Ft. Yukon		1	1	1	18	
Galena						
Gambell						
Healy	6	3	3	3	15	1
Hoonah				10	7	
Hooper Bay		3	5	6	9	3
Kake					3	
Kasigluk						
Kiana						
McGrath						
Nekoryuk			1		5	
Mt. Village					23	
Naknek		1	1		7	11
Nenana	4	5	5	24	2	31
Noorvick						
Pelican						
Pt. Hope		1	1		2	
Rampart						
Sand Point						
Savoonga		4	2		2	3
Selawik						
Seldovia				4	15	14
Skagway	2				12	18
St. Mary's						
St. Paul Island						
Tanana				1		8
Teller						
Tununak						
Unalakleet	3	2	2		31	39
Wainwright						
Wales						
Whittier	1				4	1
Yakutat		2	1		14	1

DISTRICT COURTS
SUPPLEMENTAL STATISTICS

COURT	ADOPTION HEARINGS AS MASTER	PASSPORTS PROCESSED	CHILD	CORONER				
			INFORMAL ADJUDICAT.	PRESUMP. DEATH HRGS	INQUESTS	INVEST DEATH	INVENTOR. PROP.	ORDERED AUTOPSY
Angoon			5			1		
Aniak		2				3	1	3
Buckland								
Cold Bay		1	5					3
Delta Jct		7	8		2	6	6	5
Craig		19	2			2	1	3
Haines	5	17	43			1	1	
Emmonak								
Ft. Yukon			16			1	1	
Galena								
Gambell								
Healy		10	16	7			3	1
Hoonah			65			1		
Hooper Bay			14					
Kake						2	1	1
Kasigluk								
Kiana								
McGrath								
Mekoryuk								
Mt. Village			28	1				
Naknek		1					1	2
Nenana		12	19			4	5	4
Noorvick								
Pelican								
Pt. Hope								1
Rampart								
Sand Point								
Savoonga			3					
Selawik								
Seldovia		2	2	1				
Skagway		15	1			2		
St. Mary's								
St. Paul Island		1	2		1	1		
Tanana								
Teller								
Tununak								
Unalakleet	1		4		1			1
Wainwright								
Wales								
Whittier								
Yakutat		7	18					

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

ACTION Judicial proceeding in which one party prosecutes another for the declaration, enforcement, or protection of a right; the redress or prevention of a wrong; the punishment of a public offense; or a proceeding brought under the Rules of Children's Procedure. Actions are categorized into the following types:

Civil

Administrative Review
Civil Damage (tort)
Domestic Affairs
General Civil Matters
Small Claims
Other (e.g., unlawful detainer)

Criminal

Felony
Misdemeanor
Other (e.g., failure to satisfy)

Other

Traffic
Probate
Children's Matters

ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW An appeal to the Superior Court of decisions made by a regulatory agency.

APPEAL Request made to a higher court to review the actions of a lower court in order to correct mistakes or injustice.

ARRAIGNMENT First appearance before a court in which the defendant is informed of the charges against him, is appointed counsel if necessary and may be permitted to plead to the charges.

ASSIGNMENT Designation of a department or a judge to preside over one or all phases of a case.

BAIL Security given for the subsequent appearance in court of a prisoner in order to obtain his release from imprisonment.

CALENDAR Schedule of cases awaiting hearing, conference or trial.

CALENDAR SYSTEM System used for assigning and scheduling of court appearances. The system can be one of the following types:

1. Individual A system in which each case is assigned upon filing to a judge who is responsible for all phases of the case through final disposition.

2. Master (Central) A system of central assignment of cases during all phases of proceedings. As each successive phase of the case is ready for a hearing, conference or trial, the case is assigned at that point to the next available judge.

3. Special A system whereby judges are assigned to preside over cases in specific areas of legal practice (e.g., children's matters) or specific phases of the judicial process (e.g., motions for continuance).

4. Hybrid A system which combines features of various calendar systems. One such system may employ a special calendar for children's matters and motions for

continuance while using a master calendar for all other cases.

CALENDARING Assigning and scheduling of court appearances.

CASE Any action or special proceeding initiated through the filing of a complaint, petition, indictment or information. Cases are classified according to their status as follows:

1. Open. Any case in which final disposition has not taken place. Open cases include those cases which are:

a. Active. There has not been an unreasonable time since the last phase of the case has been completed and the next phase of the case is subject to calendaring.

b. Inactive. There is some reason which prevents the next phase of the case from being scheduled. The most common reason is failure to serve a warrant or summons.

2. Closed. Any case in which final disposition has taken place. This includes those inactive cases (e.g., warrant not served) which are closed due to prolonged inactivity but subject to subsequent court action.

3. Reopened. Any case previously closed that is reinstituted as an active case. This type of case includes appeals, probation revocations, failures to satisfy judgments and cases closed due to prolonged inactivity (e.g., warrant unserved) but newly subject to active court processing (e.g., warrant finally served).

CASE BACKLOG Total inventory of active cases.

CASE PROCESSING SYSTEM System employed by a court to move cases from filing to disposition. A well managed case processing system would include the following elements:

1. A calendar system (e.g., master, individual, etc.);

2. Consistently applied policies governing the processing of cases, especially a policy on continuances and court participation in encouraging settlement prior to trial;

3. Clearly defined responsibilities for judicial, clerical and administrative personnel of the court;

4. System performance and time standards for processing cases; and

5. Monitoring and evaluation procedures.

CHILDREN'S PROCEEDINGS Proceedings brought pursuant to AS 47.10 and the Rules of Children's Procedure. Such proceedings include:

1. Detention Inquiry. In-court proceeding to determine whether a child should be detained or placed in a foster home or shelter pending further proceedings. May resemble a contested hearing to review bail in adult criminal case.

2. Adjudication Hearing. In-court proceeding to determine the issue of delinquency, dependence or need of aid. May involve an admission by the party, in which case the hearing will resemble an arraignment and taking of guilty plea in adult criminal matters, or may be contested, in which case it will resemble a trial.

3. Disposition Hearing. In-court proceeding to determine the placement of a child found to be delinquent, dependent or in need of aid. Resembles contested sentencing hearing in adult criminal cases.

4. Waiver Hearing. In-court proceeding to determine whether there is probable cause to believe a child committed an act which, if committed by an adult, would be a crime and whether the child is amenable to treatment. If order is entered waiving children's procedure, the children's case is closed and the child may be prosecuted as an adult.

CHILDREN'S MATTER ISSUE The nature of the action placed before the court. Issues are defined as:

1. Delinquency. A child is determined delinquent who commits an act that would be a crime were he or she an adult.

2. Dependency A child is dependent upon the State if he or she is:

a. Abandoned;

b. Lacks proper parental care;

c. Associates with vagrant, vicious or criminal people;

d. Engages in an occupation or in a situation dangerous to life or limb or injurious to health, morals or welfare of himself or others;

e. Is an orphan who has no relatives willing and able to assume custody or care;

f. Has been released by his parents or guardian for adoptive purposes; and

g. Is in need of special care or training not otherwise provided.

3. Child in Need of Aid This is a child:

a. Being habitually absent from his home or refusing to accept available care, or having no parent, guardian, custodian or relative caring or willing to care for him, including physical abandonment by:

- both parents,

- the surviving parent, or

- one parent if the other parent's rights and responsibilities have been terminated or voluntarily relinqished.

b. Being in need of medical treatment to cure, alleviate, or prevent his suffering substantial physical harm or mental harm as evidenced by failure to thrive, severe anxiety, depression, withdrawal or untoward aggressive behavior or hostility towards others, and his parents are unwilling to provide the medical treatment;

c. Having suffered substantial physical harm or if there is an imminent and substantial risk that the child will suffer such harm as a result of the actions done by or conditions created by his parent, guardian or custodian or the failure of his parent, guardian or custodian adequately to supervise him;

d. Having been sexually abused either by his parent, guardian or custodian, or as a result of conditions created by his parent, guardian or custodian, or by

the failure of his parent, guardian or custodian adequately to supervise him; or

e. Committing delinquent acts as a result of pressure, guidance or approval from his parents, guardian or custodian.

COMPLAINT In civil practice, the complaint is the first pleading on the part of the plaintiff. In criminal law, a complaint is a charge that a person has committed a specified offense, with an offer to prove the fact, to the end that a prosecution may be instituted.

CONTINUANCE Postponement of a court proceeding to a later date or session of court.

COURT OF APPEALS An appellate court to process appeals of criminal cases originating in the Superior Courts and District Courts. Appeals from the Court of Appeals go to the Supreme Court which, at its discretion, may refuse to hear the appeal.

DEFAULT JUDGMENT A judgment against the side failing to take a required step in a lawsuit, e.g., failing to answer a complaint.

DEFERRED PROSECUTION Referral of a defendant for education, rehabilitation or treatment during which criminal proceedings are suspended by the prosecutor.

DISPOSITION Determination of a case, whether by dismissal, settlement, verdict or finding.

DOCKET Listing in some form (e.g., ledger, cards or microfilm) of all actions taken and all documents filed in a particular case. The purposes of the docket are:

1. To provide a chronological synopsis of each case in order to minimize reference to the official case file;

2. To provide an inventory of all documents that should be contained in the official case file; and

3. To gather information for statistical purposes.

DOMESTIC RELATIONS Cases involving laws dealing with the family including divorce, dissolution of marriage, reciprocal support, change of name, etc.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE Behavior defined as crimes in AS 11.41: homicide, assault, and reckless endangerment, kidnapping and custodial interference, sexual offenses, and robbery, extortion and coercion. The activity must be between spouses, former spouses or members of a social unit living in the same household.

ELECTRONIC COURT REPORTING The taking of the record of courtroom proceedings by means of electronic recording devices.

EXCLUSIONARY RULE A rule providing that illegally gathered evidence may not be used in a criminal trial.

FELONY A criminal offense for which the minimum penalty upon conviction may be one year's imprisonment. Felonies are grouped into the following categories:

1. Violent crimes against persons;

2. Property crimes;

3. Drug crimes;

4. Check forgery;

5. Fraud crimes; and

6. "Other" crimes.

Robbery is considered a special category of its own, for it contains elements of both "violence" and "property" crimes, and has unique conviction and sentencing patterns (adapted from Appendix II, Sentencing in Alaska, Judicial Council [1975]). Each category contains the following individual crimes:

Violent

1. All homicides (murders, manslaughter and negligent homicide);

2. All assaults (shooting with intent to kill; assault with a dangerous weapon; assault and battery; assault with intent to rob, rape, etc.);

3. All "weapons" charges (felon in possession, careless use of firearms, carrying a weapon during commission of a felony);

4. Rape and other sex-related crimes that are "violent" (lewd and lascivious acts, statutory rape, sodomy and incest); and

5. Kidnapping and child stealing.

Property

1. Burglary in a dwelling, burglary not in a dwelling, attempted burglaries;

2. Grand larceny, larceny in a building, larceny from a person, larceny of money or property, attempted larcenies;

3. Receiving and concealing, retention of lost property; and

4. All arsons, burnings to defraud insurer, malicious destruction of property (not included under "violent" because not against persons).

Fraud and Forgery or Check and Fraud

1. Check forgeries, attempts and passing forged checks; altering checks and passing altered checks;

2. Issuing checks without sufficient funds;

3. Obtaining property or money under false pretenses;

4. All forms of embezzlement; and

5. All other forgeries, false statements and fraudulent use of credit cards.

Drugs

1. All "soft" drug charges (hallucinogenic, stimulant or depressant drugs, chiefly marijuana, hashish, LSD, etc.) - possession, possession for sale, and sale;

2. All "hard" drug charges (heroin, cocaine, etc.) - possession, possession for sale, and sale;

3. Manufacture of hard drugs; and

4. Attempted sales, and sales to minors.

Others

1. Escape;

2. Perjuries;

3. Concealment of evidence;

4. Inciting commission of a felony;

5. Tax evasion and false tax returns;

6. Attempting to procure female for prostitution; and

7. Failure to render assistance, leaving scene of accident.

GENERAL (OTHER) CIVIL MATTERS Noncriminal cases generally involving dispute of some form of contract. Examples include debts, business claims, foreclosures and labor relations.

GRAND JURY A panel of citizens selected from a master jury list sworn in to receive and make formal accusations (i.e., issue indictments).

GUARDIAN AD LITEM A guardian, usually a lawyer, who is appointed by the court to take care of another person's interests during a lawsuit involving that person.

HEARING (Contested) An in-court proceeding other than a trial requiring judicial determination of one or more contested factual or legal matters. Examples include hearings on motions to dismiss, motions for summary judgment, for new trial, to compel discovery, to suppress evidence, etc. in civil and criminal cases, and contested bail review and sentencing hearings in criminal cases. Contested hearings are considered as part of the trial of a case if heard during, immediately preceding or immediately following the trial.

HEARING (Uncontested) An in-court proceeding having the primary purpose of placing undisputed factual or legal matters on the record as may be required by rule or as a prerequisite to entry of judgment. Examples include waivers of speedy trial in a criminal case; taking of guilty plea and sentencing other than at arraignment where the sentence is the product of an out-of-court agreement between prosecution and defense; hearing on application for default judgment or decree.

INDICTMENT Formal accusation presented by a grand jury which charges a person with a felony.

INFORMATION Formal accusation presented by a District Attorney which charges a person with a felony after waiver of grand jury and after a finding that a felony has been committed and that there is probable cause to believe that it was committed by the person charged.

JUDGE DAY For planning purposes, a judge day is assumed to comprise four hours of bench time for Superior Court and four and one-half hours for District Court, with the remainder of time spent in chambers or elsewhere. (Reference "Administrative Analysis of the King County District Courts," Western Region of the National Center for State Courts, August 28, 1975 [pp. 144-145].)

JUDGMENT Final decree or any final order from which an appeal can be made.

JURISPRUDENCE The philosphy of law.

MANDATE A written order by the Supreme Court which lower courts are bound to obey.

MASTER JURY LIST An annually updated list of Alaska citizens who are prospective jurors. The list is compiled by merging voter registration, income tax and fish and game license lists, and correcting for names that appear on more than one list.

MISDEMEANORS Violations of criminal law for which the maximum sentence that can be levied is one year. We have grouped misdemeanors into nine categories:

1. Violence Related. Those misdemeanors in which some physical violence is alleged to have occurred or the potential for violence is alleged to have been demonstrated. Included in this category are assault and battery, assault, carrying a concealed weapon and malicious destruction of property.

2. Theft/Fraud. Those misdemeanors associated with theft or fraud. This category includes concealment of merchandise or shoplifting, concealing stolen property, defrauding an innkeeper (e.g., refusing to pay a legitimate bill), false statements and reports, fraudulent use of a credit card, petty larceny, taking a watercraft, joyriding, and worthless checks.

3. Environmental. Those misdemeanors where it is alleged that some part of the environment has been damaged. This category includes dog and animal-related offenses, fish and game violations, littering and junk-related offenses and pollution.

4. Nuisance-Related. Those misdemeanors constituting minor nuisance to the public. This category includes disorderly conduct, indecent exposure, loitering and trespassing.

5. Alcohol/Drugs. Those misdemeanors involving excessive use of alcohol and drugs, other than traffic-related offenses.

6. Vice. Those misdemeanors in which the offense is related to morals. This category includes gambling, prostitution, solicitation and other misdemeanor crimes dealing with sex.

7. Resisting the Law. Those misdemeanors where it is alleged that the defendant thwarted the activities of a law enforcement official. This category includes aiding escape, escape, destroying evidence, fugitive from justice and resisting arrest.

8. Traffic Related. Those misdemeanors involving driving. This category includes operating a motor vehicle while under the influence of alcohol or drugs (OMVI), leaving the scene of an accident, other accident violations, (e.g., failure to report), operator's license violations, reckless driving and negligent driving.

9. Other. All misdemeanors not belonging to one of the above categories.

PEREMPTORY CHALLENGE A device permitted by court rule allowing either side to disqualify the assigned judge or prospective jurors from participating in the case without stating any reasons. The number of peremptory challenges allowed is limited. Further disqualifications can be made only for specific cause.

PHASE Particular stage or point in the judicial process requiring judicial or administrative action. The following are possible phases in civil and criminal actions:

Civil

1. Filing of complaint or petition.

2. Filing answer.

3. Setting for trial.

4. Motions.

5. Conferences: pretrial, settlement, trial setting.

6. Trial.

7. Posttrial: motions, appeals.

Misdemeanor

1. Filing of complaint.

2. Arraignment.

3. Plea and appointment of counsel.

4. Pretrial conference.

5. Pretrial disposition.

6. Trial.

7. Posttrial: motions, probation report, sentencing, appeals.

Felony

1. Filing of complaint.

2. District Court arraignment.

3. District Court preexamination disposition.

4. District Court preliminary examination.

5. Grand Jury.

6. Filing of information or indictment.

7. Superior Court arraignment.

8. Plea.

9. Motions.

10. Conferences: trial setting, pretrial.

11. Pretrial disposition.

12. Trial.

13. Posttrial: motions, probation report, sentencing, appeals.

PLEA BARGAINING An agreement made between a prosecutor and defendant to plead guilty to a lesser charge instead of continuing prosecution on the original.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION (or Preliminary Hearing) Hearing conducted in a District Court to determine whether a felony has been committed and whether sufficient cause exists to believe the defendant guilty. The results of the preliminary examination include:

1. Dismissal.

2. Reduction of charge to a misdemeanor.

3. Held to answer (bound over to the Superior Court).

4. Discharge (no formal complaint filed).

PRETRIAL CONFERENCE A conference before a judge reciting stipulations and admissions, amendments allowed to pleadings, and any other action

which may control the subsequent course of action of the case. The conference may result in a pretrial conference order.

PROBATE CASE Matters dealing with the proof of wills, protection of estates, and sensitive areas such as adoption, sanity and protective institutionalization.

PROCEEDING Any hearing or court appearance related to the adjudication of a case.

RECIPROCAL SUPPORT Matters dealing with the agreement between states to prosecute alleged failures to pay child support or alimony when the two parties involved live in different states.

SETTLEMENT CONFERENCE Conference with a judge or judicial personnel at which the parties discuss the possibility of disposing of the case without a trial.

SHORT CAUSE CASE Case with an estimated trial time of one day or less, as estimated by the parties.

SMALL CLAIMS Civil damage and general civil cases filed in the District Court where the amount in dispute is $2,000 or less and both parties agree to abide by less formal court rules and procedures.

SUSPENDED IMPOSITION OF SENTENCE (SIS) A condition whereby, if a convicted misdemeanant passes a specified period of time (e.g., one year) without another conviction, the conviction on this case may be set aside.

TORT A private or civil wrong independent of any contract.

TRAFFIC INFRACTION An alleged violation of motor vehicle laws for which convictions will result in no jail time being assessed and a maximum fine of $300.

TRANSCRIPT A typed copy of the electronically recorded courtroom record.

TRIAL An in-court proceeding of a contested case (the matter is in dispute) at which evidence is presented and a final judgment on all matters in dispute is expected. The trial may be by jury or by court (without jury). The trial is separated into the following phases:

1. Voir Dire (Jury trial only.) The oral examination of potential jurors for selection and elimination of jurors from a jury panel.

2. Proceedings Opening statements by counsel, the presentation of testimony and other evidence by the parties, motions during the trial and arguments of counsel.

3. Deliberation (Jury trial only.) The time required of a jury to weigh the evidence in order to arrive at a verdict.

4. Verdict (Jury trial only.) Announcement in open court of a jury verdict and polling of jury, if requested.

5. Decision/Finding (Non-jury trial.) Announcement in open court of court's decision on the merits immediately following proceedings. Considered an uncontested hearing if case taken under advisement and decision is announced in open court at a later time.

6. Pretrial/Posttrial Hearing. Hearings on motions occuring immediately before jury selection or plaintiff's opening statement, or immediately after proceedings, verdict or decision.

TRIAL BACKLOG Total inventory of cases at issue. A civil case is at issue upon the filing of an answer by any defendant. A criminal case is at issue when the defendant is arraigned before a court having jurisdiction to try the case.

TRIAL SETTING CONFERENCE Conference held in lieu of pretrial conference at which it is determined whether a case is ready. If so, a trial date is set. At this conference, procedural details only are determined and no restatement of the issues is made.

VENUE The local area where a case may be tried.

WORKLOAD INDICATORS These indicators reflect relative workload, backlog and resources expanded per court.

1. Workload

a. Dispositions Per Judge: The average amount of dispositions filed per full-time judge assigned. This indicator can either be computed on a gross basis or the number of judges assigned can be altered to reflect travel, vacation or assignment of judges to other locations.

$$\text{Dispositions Per Judge} = \frac{\text{\# Cases Disposed of}}{\text{\# Judges Assigned}}$$

b. Dispositions to Filings: The rates by which cases disposed of follow cases filed. A figure of 100% is optimal. A figure below 100% indicates an increase in backlog. A figure above 100% indicates a decrease in backlog.

$$\text{Dispositions to Filings} = \frac{\text{\# Cases Disposed of}}{\text{\# Cases Filed}}$$

2. Backlog

a. Backlog Months: A gross measure of how long it would take to dispose of current backlog if cases were disposed of at the same rate as in the immediate past.

$$\text{Backlog Months} = \frac{\text{\# Cases Pending}}{\text{Cases Disposed of Per Month}}$$

b. Delayed Case: The percent of cases pending after an established period of time. For criminal cases this period of time is four months; for all other cases it is one year.

$$\text{Delayed Case Ratio} = \frac{\text{\# Cases Pending Beyond Period}}{\text{\# Cases Pending}}$$

3. Resources Expended (efficiency).

a. Personnel Ratio: The number of full-time, permanent employees at any location compared to case activity at that location.

$$\text{Personnel Ratio} = \frac{\text{\# Fulltime Permanent Employees}}{\text{\# Cases Disposed of}}$$

b. Budget Ratio: The amount of nonpersonnel, noncapital dollars expended per case activity.

$$\text{Budget Ratio} = \frac{\text{Nonpersonnel, Noncapital Dollars Expended}}{\text{\# Cases Disposed of}}$$